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Ship Master's Tragic Death—Back Page

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Top-Level Talks

RUSSIA'S unsatisfactory reply to the Western Powers' invitation to hold four power foreign ministers talks can be expected to harden the State Department's dislike of and opposition to the proposal that President Eisenhower, Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Malenkov and M. Laniel should meet for informal discussions on East-West disagreements. The Washington advisers doubtless will point to the Soviet note as but another indication that the Russians lack good intentions and have no real desire to help solve the many complex international problems of the present moment. It is a point of view, however, which is by no means accepted elsewhere. India has now thrown in her support for Sir Winston Churchill's idea which he advanced several months ago and it certainly retains substantial backing within the British Commonwealth. Even in the face of what has been described as "Soviet reticence" it is a proposition which should not be irrevocably rejected.

OPPOSITION to the Churchill proposal principally expresses itself in doubts as to whether anything positive would result from a top-level conference. Obviously there could be no guarantee, but does this justify abandonment of the project? Sir Winston Churchill has made it clear that he does not expect the world's problems to be solved and all differences of opinion between the Western Allies and Russia to vanish as a result of such a meeting. But he does believe, and many share his confident expectation, that a much better understanding of differing viewpoints could be obtained from informal talks between the world's four principal leaders and that some fundamental agreement on the approach to international problems could be reached. Sir Winston envisages man-to-man talks and through them the removal of suspicions and complexes which to date have hindered progress towards a settlement of international controversies. A widespread belief exists that there is much more to be gained than lost in holding top-level Big Four discussions.

Death Of Dr Ernst Reuter

Berlin, Sept. 29. Professor Ernst Reuter, the Lord Mayor of West Berlin who led the city through the Soviet "blockade" of 1948-49, died here suddenly tonight. He was 64.

Herr Reuter returned last week-end from a conference of West German Mayors in Hamburg, where he was elected President of the Mayoral Association.

Today it was learnt that he was suffering from bronchitis, which he was believed to have contracted as a result of his trip to and from Hamburg.

Doctors advised him to spend a few days in bed. His sudden death at 1800 hours was believed to have been caused by heart failure.

Immediately the news became known, German radio stations switched from light programmes to solemn music, interrupted only by a special news bulletin with the announcement of Mayor Reuter's death.

STAINCH SUPPORTER

To the Western Allies Herr Reuter was known as a staunch supporter of a united and free Europe. To the Communists he was a "warmonger, murderer and fascist," and a "branch manager of Wall Street."

He was wounded in 1917 and taken prisoner by the Russians. He became an active member of the Bolshevik Party and was chosen by Lenin as the first Peoples Commissar of the Volga Germans.

Stalin was his immediate superior, as Commissar for Nationalities.

Six months later, Herr Reuter left the Communist Party and joined the German Socialists. By 1933, when Hitler came to power, he was Mayor of Magdeburg.

In 1935, after having been twice put into a concentration camp, he fled to Britain through Holland.

Then for 10 years he worked in the Turkish Civil Service Academy at Ankara.

After the war he returned to Germany and became a personality respected throughout the West, for his defiant speeches as Mayor of Berlin in the face of the Russian blockade of Berlin in 1948.—Reuter.

REJECTED Peking Govt Claims RN Craft Made First Attack

London, Sept. 30. Communist China has rejected a British protest against the shell- ing attack on the motor launch P 1323 about 25 miles northwest of Hong- kong on September 9, the New China News Agency said today. The Communists also charged that the British "gunboat" first made a "surprise attack," the Agency said.

Cairo Trial Drama: Resignation Of Lawyer

Cairo, Sept. 29. The attorney appointed to defend the former Premier, Abdel Hadi, charged last week by the Naguib government with crimes against the State, resigned today.

The attorney, Mustafa Mares, said he had to withdraw from the case because he was unable to do his duty.

Mares resigned this morning shortly after trial opened before the all-powerful three-man Revolutionary Tribunal. After 15 minutes of brisk exchanges with the Tribunal President, Colonel Boghadi, and the prosecuting counsel, Lt. Col. Mohammed Tobely, Mares asked to withdraw.

"I am completely helpless," he said.

He complained to the Court this morning that he had been "harrassed" in his work because he was unable to examine all relevant documents. He also charged that Abdel Hadi has not been interrogated before he was tried.

Colonel Boghadi, banging his fist on the table, replied to the lawyer that he was a revolutionary tribunal and is not bound by the rules of a court of law.

"Would you like us to follow the example of other revolutionary tribunals in other countries?"—United Press.

The Chinese rejection was contained in a letter sent yesterday by Mr Chang Han-fu, Vice Foreign Minister, to the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Mr H. Trevelyan, in reply to the British protest of September 12.

Six members of the British naval crew and a British observer aboard were killed when the British launch was hit by fire from a Communist patrolboat.

The Chinese note, in declaring that the British protest was "unacceptable," lodged in turn China's "strong protest" with the British Government against the British launch's "provocations and surprise attack," and against the alleged strafing of the Communist patrol vessel by two British Mosquito fighter-bombers.

The Chinese note said, the Communist patrolboat was sailing in waters within the mouth of the Pearl River southwest of Inner Lin Tin Island, when it sighted "an armed gunboat, displaying no national flag, sailing towards it."

The note said that the gunboat—which subsequently turned out to be British—made no reply to the patrolboat's inquiries, made through international signals.

FIRE INTO AIR
It continued: "In view of the fact that pirate vessels have long harassed waters in that locality, the patrol vessel of the Navy of the Chinese People's Republic fired three shots into the air warning the said gunboat to come to a halt."

The gunboat not only disregarded warnings but on the contrary rushed provocatively at the patrol vessel; the patrol vessel of the People's Republic of China again fired two shots into the air to give a warning.

At that moment the said gunboat launched a surprise attack upon the patrol vessel of the People's Republic of China, firing more than ten shots at it."

The note said that the Communist boat then "fired back in self defence."

The Chinese letter then charged that two Mosquito bombers, "definitely identifiable as belonging to the British Government," first dived and strafed at the Chinese patrol vessel "within the mouth of the Pearl River" and then intruded above Lin Tin Island a few minutes after the launch incident occurred.

The planes, the note said, flew away after the island's air defence units had fired "warning shots."

TEXT OF REPLY
The full text of the Chinese reply read:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 213 dated 12th September, 1953. I am instructed to make the following reply and request your Excellency to convey it to the British Government:

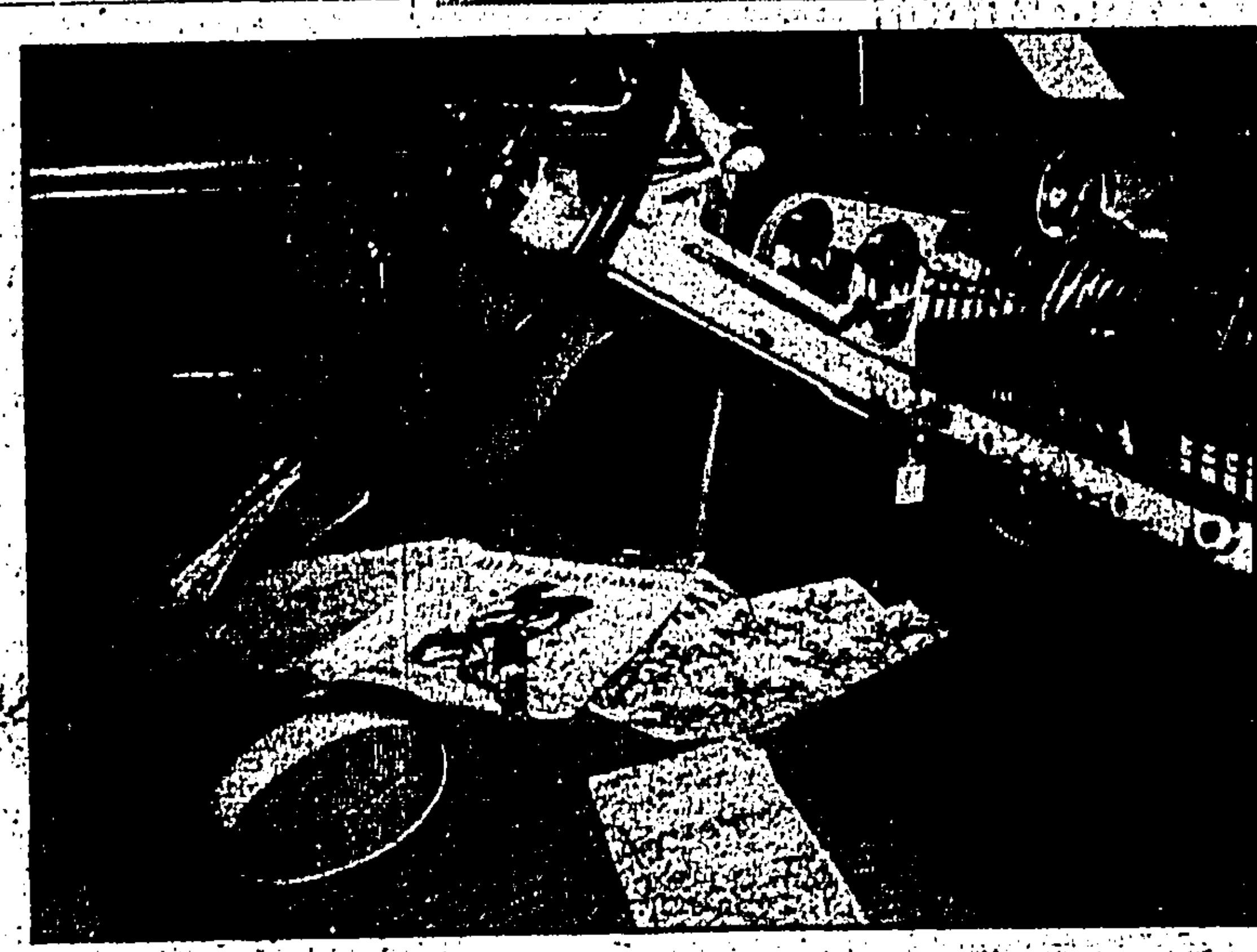
"According to confirmed reports received by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at 1404 hours (local time) on September 9, a patrol vessel of the Navy of the People's Republic of China, while sailing on waters within the mouth of the Pearl River, southwest of Inner Lin Tin Island and Hong Chow, discovered an armed gunboat displaying no national flag whatsoever sailing towards it."

"Our patrol vessel then made enquiries through international signals. The gunboat, whose actions were questionable and whose purposes unclear, made no reply and increased its speed of approach. In view of the fact that pirate vessels have long harassed waters in that locality, the patrol vessel of the Navy of the People's Republic of China fired three shots into the air warning the said gunboat to come to a halt."

The gunboat not only disregarded warnings but on the contrary rushed provocatively at the patrol vessel; the patrol vessel of the People's Republic of China again fired two shots into the air to give a warning.

At that moment the said gunboat launched a surprise attack upon the patrol vessel of the People's Republic of China, firing more than ten shots at it."

The note said that the Communist boat then "fired back in self defence."



Police Await Move By Woman Kidnapper

Kansas City, Miss., Sept. 29. The police stood grimly in the background today awaiting the first move by the woman kidnapper of a brown-eyed, six-year-old boy to contact the victim's millionaire father.

The kidnapper is a stockily-built, red-haired woman. She whisked Bobby Greenlease, Jr., from an exclusive Catholic school yesterday morning, leaving his father, Robert Greenlease, 65, fighting back tears in his helplessness and his mother, 45, in bed under a doctor's care. Her condition was reported to be not serious.

Greenlease, who has made millions as a car dealer in the Middle West, had received no contact from the kidnapper by early today. The parents said they were "ready to do anything" to co-operate with the kidnapper to get their child back unharmed.

The police declined to discuss "ransom" possibilities. They remained in the background entirely, although one closed conference followed another at headquarters.

Seeks Reduction In Spending
Washington, Sept. 29. The United States Secretary of Defence, Mr Charles Wilson, said today that his Department was seeking a five per cent reduction in military spending 1954-55.

Mr Wilson refused at a press conference to give precise figures on the reduction.

But when a reporter asked whether he was aiming at a \$40,000,000,000 spending budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955, Mr Wilson replied that the report was "getting hot."

This would involve a reduction of between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 in the current rate of defence expenditures.

Mr Wilson said the reductions could be made possible because of the end of fighting in Korea. He added that they could not make too great a reduction "because we must keep strong in the Pacific until the Korean political discussions are over."

—Reuter.

Alleged Spy To Die
Berlin, Sept. 29. An East German court today sentenced to death Werner Hoffmann, alleged to have been an American spy, the East German news agency, ADN, reported.

The Court at Karl Marx Stadt—formerly Chemnitz—in Saxony also sentenced three men to life imprisonment as his accomplices, and a woman, Irene Hoffmann, to 15 years imprisonment.

Werner Hoffmann was described by the news agency as a former active member of the Nazi Party.

He and his accomplices had "smuggled themselves by stealth into the civil service of the East German Republic where, since 1951, they had done systematic espionage and sabotage work by order of the American intelligence," the agency said.

ADN added they were rewarded by the American intelligence service with regular substantial payments.—Reuter.

McCARTHY WEDS

Washington, Sept. 29. Senator Joseph McCarthy, America's number one anti-Communist investigator, married red-headed, Miss Jean Fraser Kerr, his former assistant, at St Matthew's Roman Catholic Cathedral here today.

Thousands crowded the Cathedral during the ceremony and reinforced squads of Washington police were on duty.

Senator McCarthy, 43, his bride, 29. Their courtship lasted four years.

Miss Kerr greeted photographers with a broad wink as she arrived at the church.

President Eisenhower had been invited to the wedding, but sent his regrets in a note which said he would not be able to attend "because of other engagements."

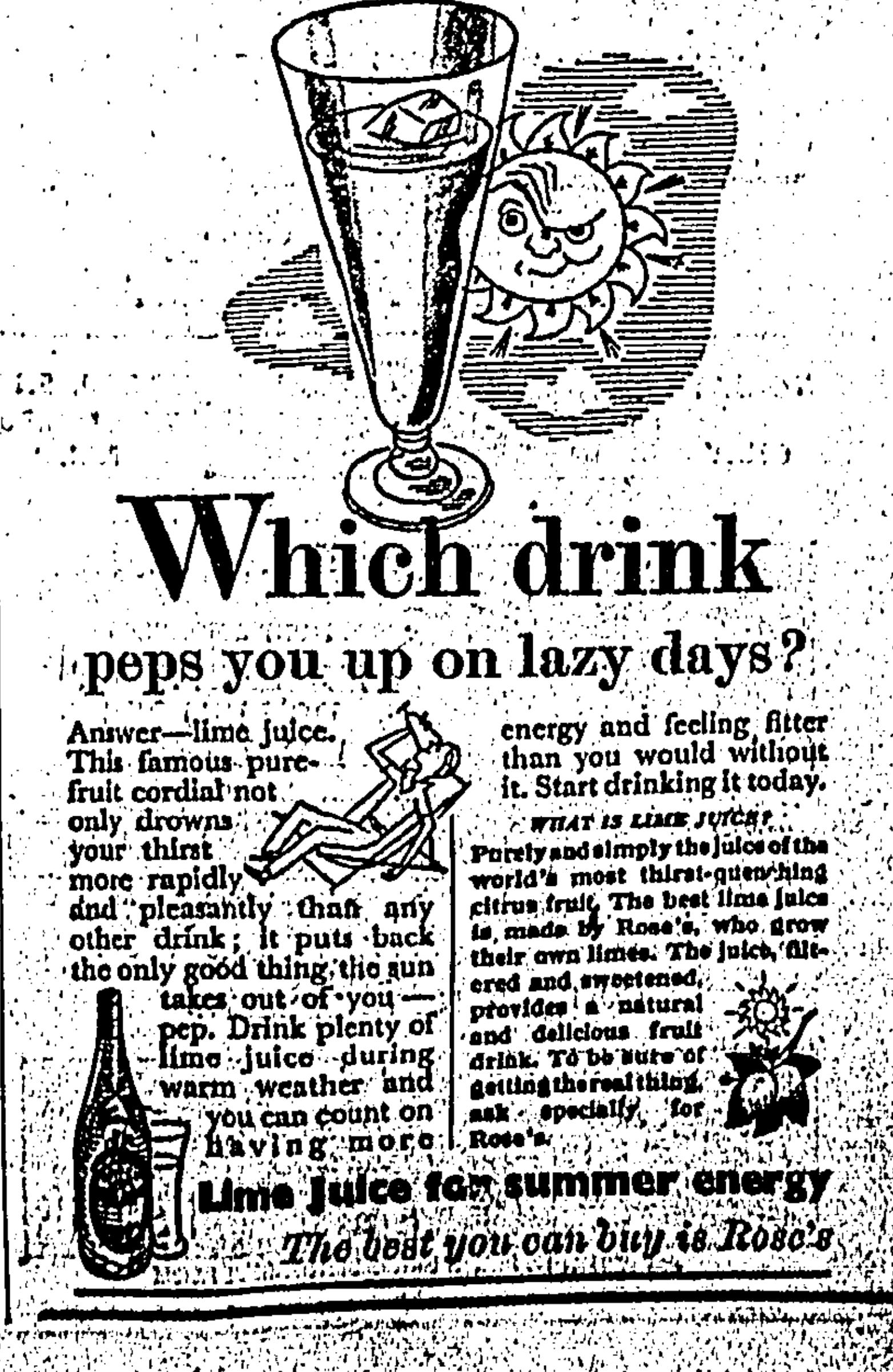
The White House was represented by Mr Richard Nixon, the Vice-President, and other members of the Presidential staff.—Reuter.

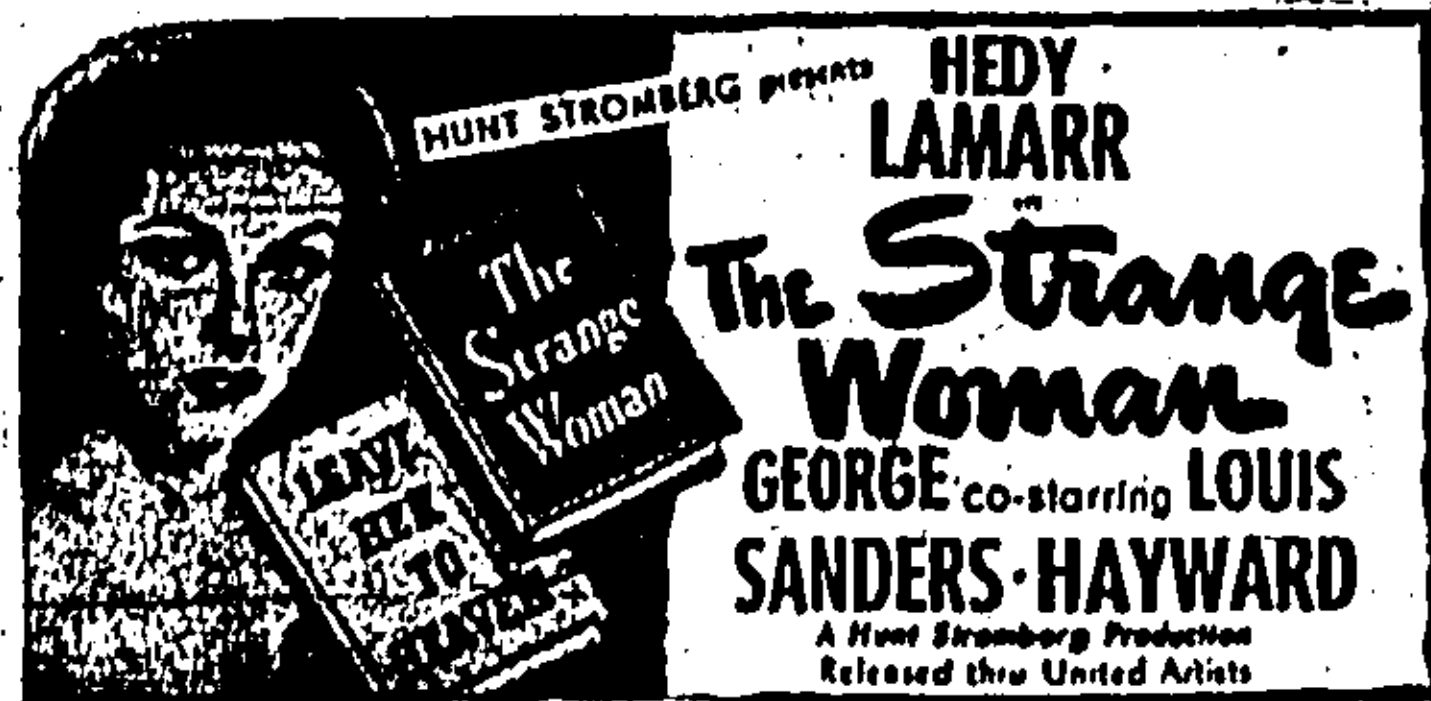
LARRY CROSBY IN TROUBLE

Los Angeles, Sept. 29. Larry Crosby, brother of crooner Bing Crosby, has paid a \$500 fine following his plea of guilty to misbehaviour and driving while drunk charges.

"The crooner's brother remarked yesterday: 'Whew, I didn't think it would be that much.'"

He was arrested last week after his car hit a parked vehicle on fashionable Wilshire Boulevard.—United Press.



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Silk Industry's Prospects Said Fairly Cheerful

Milan, Sept. 29.

Delegates at the fourth International Silk Congress, which officially opened here today, started public discussion of the problems of present consumption and future prospects of silk.

Signor Roberto Tremelloni, of Italy, a former Trade and Industry Minister, stated that some sound reasons for moderate optimism have appeared lately for silk as the critical period may now be considered over while production, as well as consumption are slowly but continuously increasing since the last few years.

The speaker stressed that future prospects of the silk industry are linked to a reduction of production costs, as well as to an increase of average individual income and to further liberalisation of international trade.

In his detailed study, Signor Tremelloni reviewed the history of production, consumption and prices of silk, stating that silk production has been constantly increasing until 1928/1930 in order to satisfy world demand. Silk offered in 1970 amounted to 9,400 tons, while in 1913 production rose to 27,300 tons and to over 50,000 tons in 1928/30. During the ten years before the second world war production and consumption declined to lower but steady levels. The world war reduced considerably both offers and demand for silk on world markets. To these factors must be added the considerable reduction of silk consumption for stockings manufacture owing to the increased use of synthetic fibres.

In the immediate post-war period world silk production declined to 10,000/20,000 tons. Then, since 1947, production has risen slowly to over 25,000 tons in 1952 of which four-fifths were produced in the Far East. This production still remains, however, at a level under one half of the targets reached in the late 20's and is roughly similar to the level reached at the turn of the century.

BALANCED VIEW

Consumption also declined considerably: industrial silk consumption in the world, estimated at 48,000 tons in 1938, sank to extremely low levels during the war and has since risen to 10,000 tons in 1948 and 17,500 in 1952.

Signor Tremelloni said that future prospects for world silk must be considered without excessive optimism or pessimism. A serious study of the situation, he said, discourages all extreme views about the situation and it can rather be stated that there exist now moderate reasons for optimism about the world silk situation. This opinion is shared also by market operators.

First of all, consumption of textile fibres in the world was steadily increasing and has trebled in the last half century. Consumption per capita in the world has doubled and economists expect consumption to double again in the next half century, reaching 25 to 28 million tons from today's 14 million level. This growth leaves, according to Signor Tremelloni, ample opportunities to silk consumption. All experts in fact agree that the "war" period among textile fibres is now over and that an increase in textile fibres consumption is now linked to common efforts by representatives of all branches concerned. Nowadays, the silk market cannot be considered any more an "independent market" and increased attention must be paid to inter-dependence of offer and demand between all textile fibres.

Another cause is the steady improvement of some artificial fibres, which are today far superior to the first fibres introduced on the market several years ago.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Among economical factors may be "some impoverishment of several countries following the war and the fact that the increase of individual income after the war was granted mainly to social classes that had to satisfy first of all more urgent needs, repressed for a long time. Besides, modern consumers often prefer short-lived fabrics so as to be able to adapt themselves rapidly to fashion changes. Another hard blow was dealt to the silk industry by the considerable decline of silk consumption by stockings manufacturers during the past 15 years.

Consumption of fibres will bear more heavily, at first, on more popular products. But as income levels will rise, better fibre consumption is bound to increase. Consumers, who at first were compelled to spend a large share of their income to satisfy more urgent and long-repressed needs, will become progressively more selective and, which has the advantage of a long tradition as a refined fibre, will certainly benefit from the expansion of incomes, especially in more prosperous countries. In these countries it should not be difficult to attain the level of 50 grammes of silk consumption per capita, especially when the average yearly income per individual is above US\$300. These countries represent over one third of the world population and within half a century they will certainly represent more than two-thirds of the whole of humanity. Of course, an increase of silk consumption is also linked with progress of technical qualities of the fibre. It is therefore to keep its privileged position, said the Italian delegate, China Mail Special.

A world-wide search for two years has failed to find the one photograph that is missing from the Imperial War Museum's library of more than 4,000,000 photographs.

The War Museum, believed to have the largest photographic library in the world, has pictures of every operational aircraft that has ever flown—except one.

The missing one is the BE 12b, of which 30 were produced by the Royal Aircraft Establishment for defence work in the 1914-18 war.

A museum official said: "Not even the Air Ministry or Farnborough can help us. We invariably ask visitors to the library if they can help, but without success."

"Apart from its official use—by the Services and Government departments—the photographic library is often visited by aircraft enthusiasts, 90 per cent of whom are chiefly interested in aircraft of the 1914-18 war."

"Interest in the discovery of pictures of this aircraft is enormous. People all over the country have asked me to send them telegrams the minute we get a photograph so that they can come and see it."

"We have plenty of photographs of the BE 12, but the BE 12b is a completely different type. It was chiefly used against Zeppelins."

New Incident In Adriatic

Trieste, Sept. 29.
A Yugoslav patrol boat seized an Italian trawler today in the latest of a series of incidents over fishing rights in the Adriatic. It was reported here.

The trawler, Massimiliano, from Chioggia near Venice, was escorted to Capodistria in Yugoslav-held Zone B of this divided territory, according to the report.—United Press.

Nuclear Research In China

London, Sept. 29.
The Communist New China News Agency reported tonight that the "necessary foundations for the study of nuclear physics" were being laid in China.

In a review of Chinese scientific developments during the past year, received in London, the Agency said preliminary investigations had been made into the nature of nuclear forces. A series of calculations in the theoretical field was in progress.

The Agency added that the greatest contribution of Chinese medical scientists had been their success in "checking germ warfare" by the American aggressors.

"Many entomologists, bacteriologists, biologists and medical specialists went to North China and Korea to combat the spread of maul-made plague and diseases," the Agency declared.

Communist China's national expenditure for scientific research in 1953 "is four times greater than last year and about 50 times more than in any pre-liberation year," the Agency claimed.

"This specific attention given by the People's Government to scientific research accounts for its rapid expansion," the Agency said in a special article for China's national day—Oct. 1.

It said scientists and specialists were "volunteering" to take part in charting the country's natural wealth.—China Mail Special.

Protest By Malta

Valetta, Sept. 29.

Malta's Prime Minister, Mr. George Borg Olivier, said tonight he had protested against the British Government's action in allowing the Americans to augment their Navy patrol squadron stationed at Malta.

The Prime Minister told Parliament the Government felt Malta should have had a say in the question of non-British forces being based here.

A squadron of American Naval patrol planes with 300 officers and men was established on Malta in 1951.

At the time the leader of the Malta Labour Party protested vigorously against the establishment of the United States base without the Maltese being consulted.—Reuter.

West German Mark Believed Ripe For Convertibility

London, Sept. 29.

The currency that is ripe for convertibility is not sterling but the D-mark. Its convertibility might mean far less than sterling's, since it is not an international currency like sterling (not yet, at any rate).

But its international role is constantly expanding, especially in Europe but not only in Europe, and it is far the more ripe for convertibility.

Misunderstandings arise because the British authorities sometimes show their figures through rose spectacles, while the German authorities invariably show theirs through blue ones. The facts about Germany need no spectacles. The German banking system's foreign assets rose from DM2,000 million in October 1951 to DM4,008 million in October 1952 and to DM6,384 million in mid-1953—and have certainly gone on rising in the present half-year. Its foreign liabilities fell from DM1,108 million in October 1951 to DM449 million at end-1952 and to DM309 million in mid-1953.

So, even taken gross, the D-Mark's external liabilities are less than one per cent of sterling's external liabilities. (Those of the German central banking system are less than a thousandth of the Bank of England's). Taken net, the D-Mark has no external liabilities but instead has external assets of a size which, for its international role in comparison with sterling, can stand comparison with sterling's colossal liabilities—and are on the right side instead of the wrong one.

Even this fails to tell the full story. The bank deposits and money-market assets of Germany's public authorities now exceed the total of the indebtedness that they have incurred since the currency reform of 1948. That reform virtually wiped out all their previous indebtedness so Germany alone in this world and probably in any other, is the one national debt that has no net external debt, either, until September 16, 1953, when, after a mere four years or so of negotiations, the agreement on her external debts came into force.

VASTLY LOWER

Strictly speaking, and for the moment only, she still has no external debt on private account, since she has not yet gazetted a single bond as valid, and does not recognise any of them until she does gazette them. However, taking that formality for granted, when she does shortly resume service on her external debt, her whole debt service will take a lower proportion of her budget than in probably any other country, and even the proportion for external debts, taken alone, will still be vastly lower than Britain's.

Moreover Germany's foreign exchange surpluses, as reported, are often struck after tucking money away. For example her EPU surplus in July was \$44 million, ostensibly lower than the \$53 million of June or the \$58 million of July 1952.

At that, it was the biggest surplus in the EPU clearing, whereas the June 1953 and July 1952 figures were struck after drawing \$8 million and \$11 million respectively from these outside accounts. So the real surplus in July was \$504 million compared with \$47 million in June and \$40 million in July 1952—the real figures thus being up by more than the reported figure was down.

It will be interesting to see the real figure for August, the month in which Germany expressed concern that tourism and other seasonal factors had reduced her surplus, while Britain expressed no concern that the seasonal factors had converted her surplus into a large deficit.

TO BE SEEN

Germany's tourist allowance being much larger than Britain's, Germany, for the peak tourist month of August, was, for once, not the largest EPU "creditor" though her surplus in that month was surpassed only by those of the two tourist countries, Switzerland and Austria.

At \$34 million at end-August Germany's cumulative EPU surplus is far above her quota of \$500 million and pressing hard against the extended limit of \$600 million. However, Bank Deutscher Laender foresees no "difficulties" in transactions with the EPU, as it says, the "German Federal Republic has declared itself ready in case of need to let its cumulative accounting position rise even above the total of \$850 million without resorting to counter-measures of its own, permitting this in the expectation that the relative amounts would be covered on terms not less favourable than those applied in similar cases to other countries." Since the terms in some cases have been (and were in all cases supposed to be) full payment of the excess, in gold or in goods, it remains to be seen just what the Germans mean.—China Mail Special.

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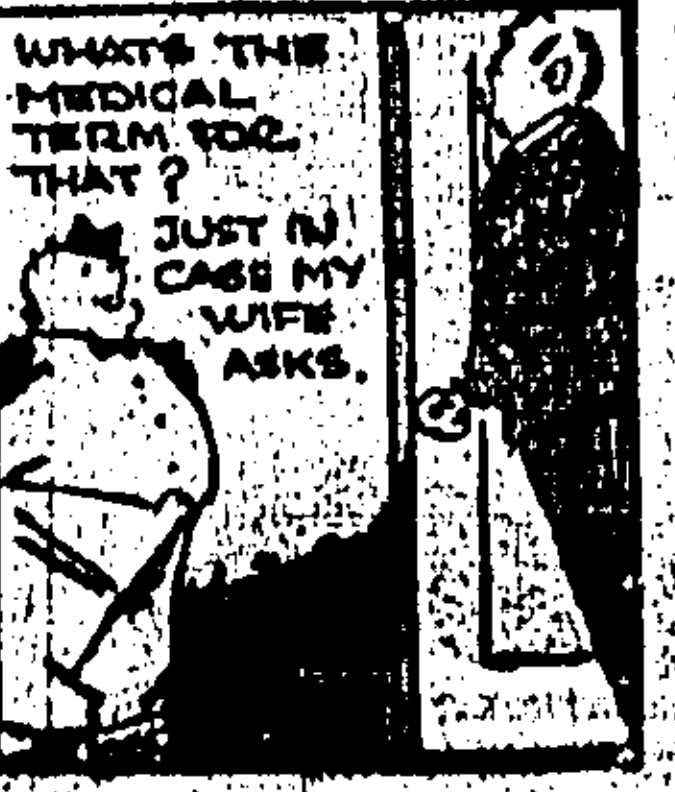
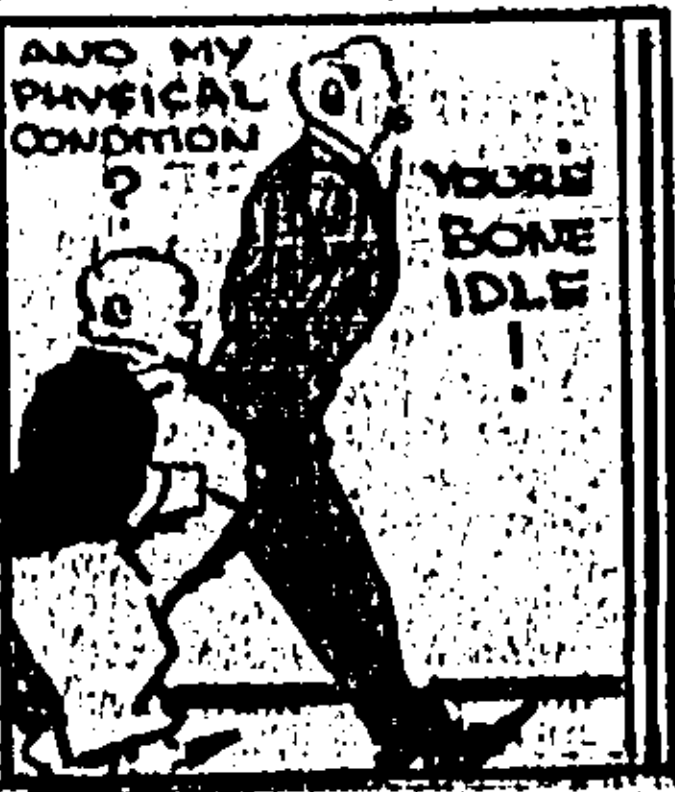
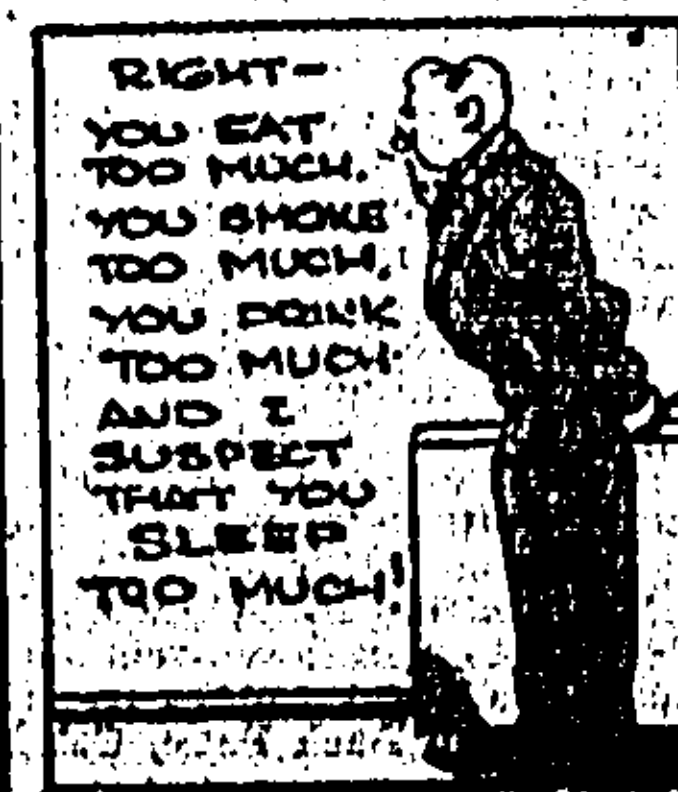
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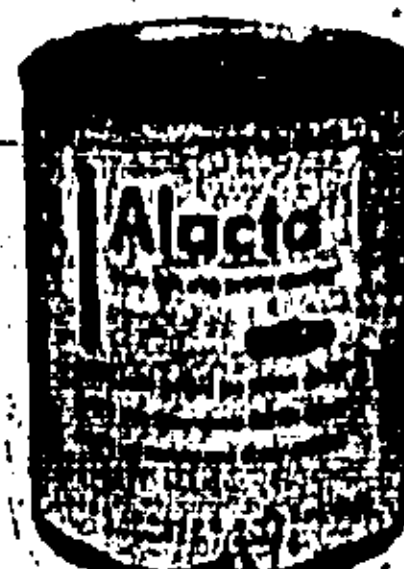
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RUSSIA'S DISCOURAGING NOTE

Another Try At Record

U.S. Attempt On The Speed Mark

El Centro, Calif., Sept. 29. Lt. Commander James Vordn will pull the throttle of the Navy's delta-wing Skyray jet wide open today in an attempt to break the world speed record he set only yesterday.

Vordn streaked the Douglas F4D over the California desert at 742.7 miles per hour yesterday, the fastest time ever clocked under International Speed Rules and eclipsing a British mark set last Saturday over the North African desert.

Douglas officials said today's attempt would start when desert temperatures reached an anticipated peak of 90 degrees at about 2 p.m. (GMT), because each degree of temperature is worth an additional mile an hour.

The temperature was 89 degrees during yesterday's flight. The Navy test pilot set the new mark yesterday in four lightning passes over a three-kilometre course along Salton Lake. His best run was 748.5 miles per hour but a lap of 734.6 brought down the average.

"We're going to try again today," Vordn said. "We want to have a clear record before the British make another attempt in the Supermarine jet."

Vordn referred to Commander Mike Lithgow who is attempting to beat his own unofficial world mark of 737.3 which he set last week in speed run over the Libyan desert. The official record smashed by Vordn was 727.0 set earlier this year by Great Britain's Hawker Hunter D-jet. Vordn's run yesterday was officially certified by Charles Logsdon, timer for the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.—United Press.

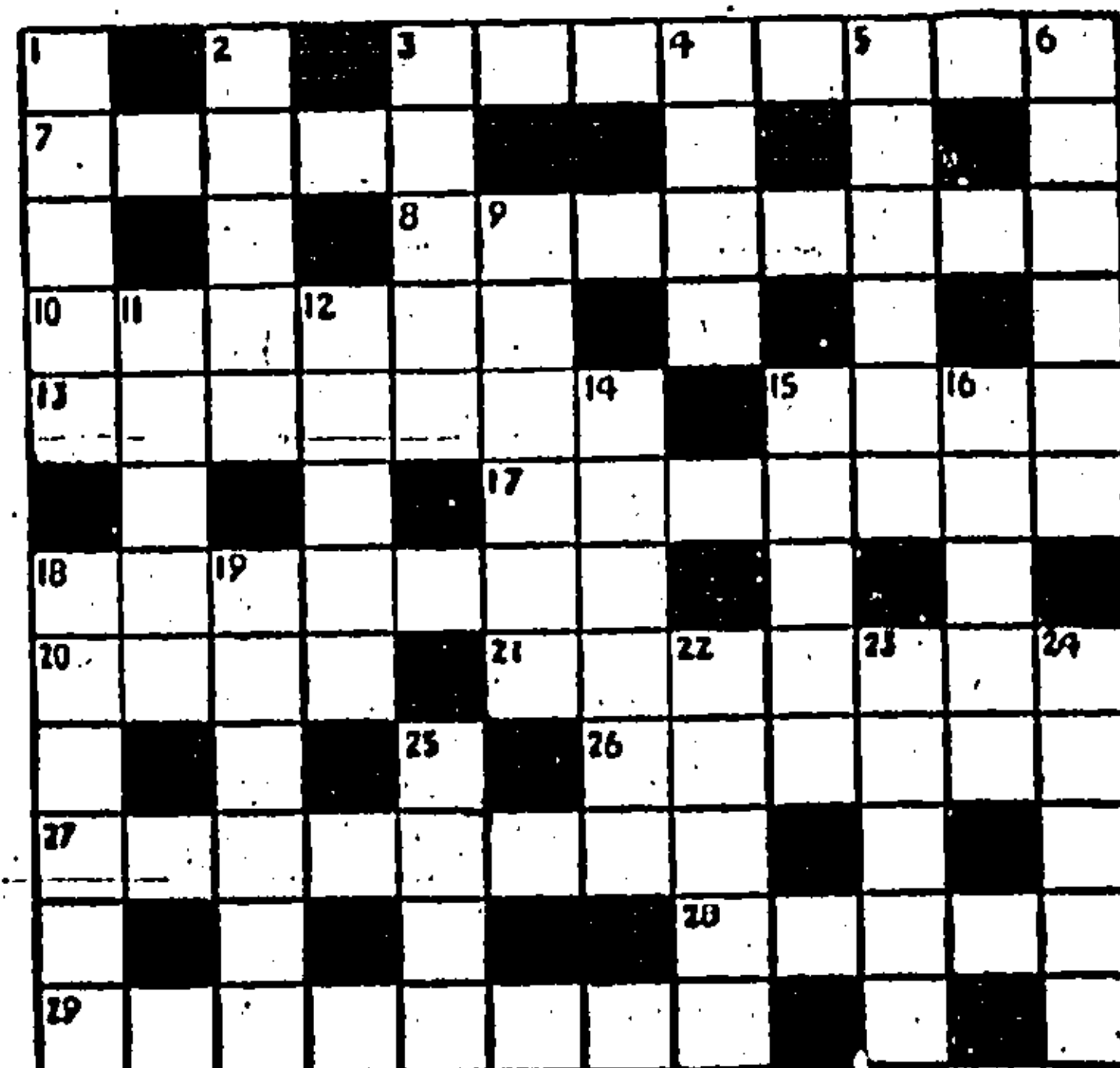
Buddhist Plea Succeeds

Colombo, Sept. 29. The Ceylon Government proposes to introduce legislation to prohibit the use of religious and racial symbols as trade marks.

A Government spokesman said a bill would be introduced in the House of Representatives to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance to declare the use of such symbols a penal offence.

The spokesman said the proposed legislation is the outcome of representations made by a number of Buddhist associations to the Minister of Trade and Commerce against the use of pictures of Buddha as trade marks for various articles.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Put money into. (8)
7 Applaud with shouts. (5)
8 Newcomers. (8)
10 Property. (6)
13 Analyse. (7)
15 Fish. (4)
17 Bull. (7)
19 Liberate. (7)
20 Accustomed. (4)
21 Greet ceremoniously. (7)
22 Small tower. (6)
23 Goggles. (6)
24 Pick-me-up. (6)
25 Shipwrecked person. (8)

DOWN
1 Suffered continuous pain. (5)
2 Encounters. (5)
3 Angry. (5)
4 Tale of heroism. (4)
5 Piece of crockery. (6)
6 Sprinted. (6)
9 Nook. (6)
11 Teams. (6)
12 Requested. (5)
14 International agreement. (6)
15 Scrub. (5)
16 Assembly. (6)
18 Rural. (6)
19 Acquires knowledge. (6)
22 Vigorous. (5)
23 Tendency. (5)
24 Store. (5)
25 Kind of gull. (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: — Across: 1 Sacked. 8 Distant. 9 Minion. 9 Droll. 10 Lurid. 11 Rural. 12 Moon. 13 Tense. 14 Delecto. 15 Abuse. 20 Tales. 22 Come. 23 Start. 25 Type. 26 Nothing. 27 Fried. 28 Gloss. 29 Dogged. Down: 1 Sediment. 2 Corporal. 3 Bank. 4 Dilutes. 5 Dilates. 6 Amulet. 7 Nails. 14 Removing. 16 Enlarged. 18 Dusters. 19 Loosed. 20 Bows. 21 Aton. 24 To-do.

Sets Big Puzzle For The Diplomats

"Terribly Ambiguous"

—Russia's counter-proposals for settling German and world problems appear to "discourage" hopes of early Big Four negotiations between Moscow and the West, Western observers in Moscow said tonight.

The note, delivered last night to the British, United States and French Embassies in Moscow, set a big puzzle for diplomats the world over.

The United States State Department said the note "appears to be evasive and a continuation of dilatory tactics."

In Paris it was described as "terribly ambiguous."

A Moscow cable said diplomatic circles stated the note gave qualified approval to the Western proposal for a Big Four conference on German problems.

But it did not accept — nor did it reject — the Western invitation that the four Foreign Ministers tackle the matter at Lugano on October 15.

The Russians also revived their plan for a "Big Five" conference to discuss means of world tension. They insisted on including Communist China among the parties—a proposal which runs counter to declared American policy on the point.

The Russians said that the Big Four conference on Ger-

London, Sept. 29.

Times Comments On Issue Of Jap Rearmament

London, Sept. 29.

The Times today expressed the view that the United States will be disappointed by the agreement between Mr Shigeru Yoshida, the Japanese Prime Minister, and Mr Mamoru Shigemitsu, leader of the Progressive Party, to expand the Japanese National Safety Corps.

The Times, in an editorial on Japan's defence policy, emphasised that Mr Yoshida now has the bulk of Japanese opinion, inside as well as outside Parliament, ranged solidly behind him.

"Both wings of the Japanese Socialists are bitterly attacking the plan for the expansion of the National Safety Corps... this independent newspaper said.

"Socialist opinion sees in this agreement confirmation of the fears which have been expressed during the few weeks that there would be a Conservative line-up under American pressure in support of immediate rearmament, regardless of the prohibition imposed by the new Japanese constitution.

"Yet the details of the plan show that Socialist fears are exaggerated," the Times maintained.

"Mr Yoshida's determination to increase defence power only so far as the constitution and the economic situation allow has overcome Mr Shigemitsu's demand for forthright rearmament and the amendment of the constitution.

"Mr Yoshida, it is true, has agreed to speed up slightly the expansion of the National Safety Corps... The fact that Mr Shigemitsu has accepted the policy of gradualism in defence expenditure will enable Mr Yoshida—who can also rely upon Mr Hatoyama and a good many of the formerly disaffected Liberals—to negotiate with Washington as the spokes-

man of a united front which can command working majority in the Diet by support of his contention that Mutual Security Aid is useless to Japan if it must all be spent on an immediate increase in armaments."—China Mail Special.

FILLING VACUUM

New York, Sept. 29. The New York Times said today in a leading article: "While efforts to fill the military vacuum in the heart of Europe are still stalled by France's inability to make up her mind, the similar military vacuum in Asia is on the way to being remedied."

The Times referred to the agreement reached by Premier Yoshida of Japan and his Conservative opposition on a postwar programme of "straightforward rearmament to defend the country against Communist aggression."

"The Times said: 'The Japanese rearmament programme represents a break with past illusions not only for us but also for the Japanese.'

"Under the impact of the last war and the comfortable assurance of American protection, Japan adopted a constitution forbidding the maintenance of armed forces. Now, however, the Japanese, like the Germans, are beginning to realise their peril, and rearmament is beginning to swing the other way."

"How far the programme will go is still not clear, but its scope will obviously depend, first, on American aid, and second, on Japan's own economic resources, which are none too great."

"Japan is trying hard to enhance these resources by expanding its trade. But after the loss of its empire, in an age of super-powers and in view of modern armament costs, Japan cannot become the aggressive menace it was in the past. In this fact lies the best guarantee that its rearmament will remain an instrument of peace, not war."—Reuter.

many. The West has always maintained that elections must be held before a Government for a reunited Germany may be set up.

The State Department judgment on the note was made by Mr Lincoln White, the Department spokesman. He said it was based on a "first reading" of the document.

Mr White added that Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, and Mr Charles Bohlen, Ambassador to Russia, were still studying the note.

The French Foreign Ministry declined comment, until M. Georges Bidault, the Foreign Minister, has thoroughly studied what the Russians have to say.

The Foreign Office in London also refused comment on the note for the time being. It will be discussed at a Cabinet meeting on Friday.

Both Sir Winston Churchill and the Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, will be back in London for this meeting. They are due back from their continental holidays tomorrow.—Reuter.

CALL REITERATED

Moscow, Sept. 29. Russia has proposed that the Big Four should call a Foreign Ministers' meeting on German problems. It should also include Communist China in all-round discussions on "relaxation of tension in the world."

A Soviet note sent to the United States, Britain and France yesterday and released here last night, agreed with the Western Powers that a Foreign Ministers' conference should be called to specify two firm agenda points:

1. To consider at a meeting, which would include the Foreign Ministers of France, Britain, the United States, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union, measures for the relaxation of tension in international relations.

2. To discuss at a meeting, which would include the Foreign Ministers of France, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, the German question, including all proposals put forward in the course of the preparation of the meeting.

The Soviet note, which covered eleven foolscap pages, reiterated the Soviet call for a temporary all-German government.

WILLING TO DISCUSS

This would either replace both existing governments in Western and Eastern Germany until all-German free elections were held, or else would take over temporarily certain functions for all Germany, in particular the preparation and holding of free all-German elections.

The Western refusal to agree to this suggestion, the Soviet note said, "precluded taking technical measures towards the solution of the question because no all-German organ was created which could fulfil the will of the German people in the preparation of all-German elections."

Russia said she had not yet received a reply to her last note to the West on the Austrian question. But she said she was willing to "discuss this in normal diplomatic procedure."

The note neither accepted nor rejected the Western invitation to come and discuss Germany at a Foreign Ministers' meeting in Lugano on October 15.

Before the full text of the document had been published, Western observers said it appeared to "discourage" expectations of immediate Big-Four negotiations.—Reuter.

Manila, Sept. 30. The Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea who asked for political asylum from United States Air Force authorities at Kanguk, South Korea, is expected to arrive today in his way to the United States.

The United States Embassy disclosed that the Poles, Jan Hajekiewicz, had been granted permission to enter the United States under the Immigration and Nationalities Act of 1952.—China Mail Special.

Peer Urges New Approach To Economic Problem

London, Sept. 29.

At the annual meeting of the Finance Corporation for Industry Lord Bruce urged a new approach to the economic position of Britain and the sterling area, which he described as extremely insecure.

The position was desperate, he said, and standards of living were seriously menaced.

There was irritating complacency as to industrial progress in Britain and the development of the Commonwealth and Empire overseas.

UN Adjourns

United Nations, Sept. 29. The United Nations General Assembly adjourned today at 4:45 p.m. (GMT) having completed its general debate.

The Assembly will remain in adjournment indefinitely during Committee session.—United Press.

Sumatra Revolt Settled?

Foreign Minister On Situation

New York, Sept. 29.

Dr Sunario, Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs, told reporters today that recent reports of a revolt in Atjeh were greatly exaggerated.

The Minister said the Indonesian Government has the situation under control and it has the backing of Parliament. Dissident elements were behind the uprisings but he denied that they were fostered by unrest.

The Government was working out programmes for the defence of the various regions, including Northern Sumatra.

Dr Sunario left today for Amsterdam after serving for a fortnight as head of his country's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Asked if Indonesia would bring up the question of New Guinea at the Assembly session, he said: "It has not yet been submitted and I have no comment."

Indonesia serves as a mediator between the Eastern and Western blocs at the United Nations. Dr Sunario was asked if he thought any satisfactory mediation had been accomplished.

NECESSITY REALISED

He replied: "I cannot tell yet. After all, we are just in the midst of settling the Korean question."

The African and Asian countries recognised the necessity of getting an early settlement, not only as it concerns the belligerents but as an overall settlement for all parties, he added.

Accompanied by Dr Utojo Ramelan, former Indonesian Ambassador to Australia, Dr Sunario is going to Switzerland for a meeting of Indonesian envoys on October 4. He will also visit the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan, India and Burma.

He paid a courtesy call in Washington on President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles.—United Press.

Japan To Get U.S. Drugs

New York, Sept. 29.

Merck Inc., a United States chemical company, today reported that an agreement had been signed with Banyo Chemical Company Limited of Tokyo, for the distribution of the hormones cortone and hydrocortone in Japan.

Said to be the first step in making the powerful chemical more widely available in that country, the agreement was expected to result in a marked contribution toward the health and well-being of the Japanese people, the company said.

The field of usefulness for cortone and hydrocortone included arthritic conditions, eye diseases, skin diseases, allergies and many other disorders.—Reuter.

Lord Bruce, a former Premier of Australia, is chairman of the Finance Corporation for Industry. The Corporation, which is owned and financed by the banks and other leading financial institutions, has provided £82 million sterling in the post-war period for financing of heavy industry, particularly steel.

Britain's liabilities, Lord Bruce said, were nearly £4,000 million sterling while her gold and foreign currency reserves were only about £700 million sterling. She had been saved from collapse only by grants and loans of more than 9,000 million dollars. This aid was steadily diminishing and might soon cease. The reserves were far too low, and the slightest adverse movement could bring about a fresh crisis.

Excessive taxation made it almost impossible to finance the improved methods required to reduce costs. There was no possibility of a lowering of tariff and other barriers overseas to permit a greater import of British goods. It would take longer than Britain could afford to convince public opinion and politicians in America to follow the wise course proposed in Mr Lewis Douglas's report to President Eisenhower.

Stressing the need for a supreme effort to overcome the difficulties, Lord Bruce suggested an examination of resources and production potential of the Commonwealth sterling area in relation to demand for basic requirements. The area should then consider whether to save dollars by increasing production to meet its own needs, or to turn dollars by satisfying the requirements of the United States.

MOST URGENT

When the facts had been ascertained, consideration should be given to the most urgent and adopted ideas. The Commonwealth sterling area should be brought into touch with the industries requiring the product.

Official bodies would have to assume responsibility for transport and other basic services. Private industry would have to assume responsibility for factories, machinery, equipment and actual production. If necessary the Commonwealth governments concerned would seek financial co-operation from the World Bank and other sources in the United States. The Commonwealth Conference due to take place in Australia early in 1954 would afford an opportunity for a new and more imaginative approach.

On the Finance Corporation for Industry's own affairs, Lord Bruce observed that profits on its participations in steel and diesel engines provided a very substantial cushion against possible losses in other directions. He thought that the Corporation would be called upon to play some part in the development and modernisation of the steel industry. He referred particularly to the recently formed Air Finance Company, for which the Corporation has agreed to provide £10 million sterling to grant credits for the export of British aircraft and aero engines.—China Mail Special.

Cairo Charge Denied By Israeli Army

Tel-Aviv, Sept. 29.

The Israeli Army General Staff today denied a charge made today in Cairo by Major Salah Salim that Israeli Army units had taken up positions inside the demilitarised zone near El Aija, on the Israel-Egyptian border.

(Major Salah, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, alleged in Cairo that Israeli forces had occupied parts of no man's land along the Egyptian-Israeli frontier since the outbreak of an attack in the El Aija region last night.)

The Israel defence said: "The only Israeli troops in this zone are the garrisons at El Aija which have been stationed there in accordance with the armistice agreement."—Reuter.

Centre Of Controversy



Symbol Of Christian Leadership

Washington, Sept. 29.

The American Roman Catholic hierarchy today called the Polish Communist regime's arrest of Stephen Cardinal Wyszynski an "infamous blow against heroic and helpless people."

A statement issued by Archbishop Francis O'Shea in the name of the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, also said:

"Cardinal Wyszynski has stood firm in the face of ruthless efforts by men devoid of decency or conscience to deprive his beloved people of rights which, because they derive from God, are more precious to them than life itself."

"His people will now tearfully but proudly add his name to the litany of heroes and martyrs who have given such lustre to the long and glorious history of the Polish nation."

"Men everywhere, who grasp the significance of the present struggle between good and evil, between freedom and slavery, will acclaim him as a symbol of magnificent Christian leadership."—Reuter.

NIGHT FLYING FOR COLOMBO

Colombo, Sept. 29.

The Colombo airport will soon have night landing facilities according to international statutory provision of 15,000 rupees was sought in Parliament today by the Minister of Transport and Works, Sir John Kotelawala, for the purchase of the equipment necessary for the installation of minimum night landing facilities.—France-Press.

ARGUMENT OVER GIRL'S FUTURE

Aged seven, the girl in the above picture, whose only name is Mavis, is the centre of a fierce controversy in South Africa.

She was found in a Zulu hut, clad in rags, by Dr J. H. Botha, of Natal. She had never worn shoes, always slept on a grass mat and only spoke Zulu.

Nothing is known of her parents and it is believed she was abandoned when a baby and "adopted" by the Zulus. The controversy has arisen because the authorities threaten to place her in an institution for coloured girls.

Reason is that her "pure European descent" cannot be proved, and under South African racial laws, unless such proof can be provided, a person is judged coloured, no matter how fair their skin and hair.

Mavis has green eyes and blonde hair, and Dr Botha says that exhaustive medical tests have proved her to be pure white. Only way out under the racial laws is the proof that a person can be classed as white if they have "racially associated" with white persons.

But this road, too, is closed to Mavis; until Dr Botha found her, all her associations were Zulu.

Bao Dai In Geneva

Geneva, Sept. 29.

Emperor Bao Dai arrived today in his private plane from Nica, accompanied by the Empress.—He will stay a few days in Geneva before going on to Paris. The Empress, however, continued her journey to Paris direct today.—Reuter.

Latest Fantasy Of Peking Propaganda

London, Sept. 29.

Returned Chinese prisoners from Korea have accused the United States of smuggling special agents into Indian custodian camps to kidnap members of the Korean and Chinese "explanation" teams, according to the New China (Communist) News Agency today.

In a despatch from Kuesong, the Agency said Li Chin-chuan, a Chinese prisoner returned on Sunday, was doing administrative work in the American prison camp on Cheju Island.

On August 28 he heard Chiang Kai-shek's top special agent, Fung Chin, say at a meeting in the American military police headquarters: "We have decided to send scores of men from Taiwan to go to the Indian custodian camps with you."

"Ten of them will pose as prisoners and the rest will pass themselves off as United Nations representatives or newsmen."

Li Chin-chuan was reported as saying that he heard Ko Tien-min, a special agent, say on September 18: "Abso-podded scoundrels! They are to be sent and, say any Communist explanation who takes a stroll alone."

"The kidnappers are then to drag him into a tent."

"The Americans will come in and take pictures."

"The world will be told that he has asked for political asylum and does not want to return to the Communist side or see anybody."

"Those doubting this story would not be able to explain away the picture."

The Agency said another returned prisoner, Chiang Tien, heard a special agent in the Indian custodian camp, instruct prisoners in ways of murdering representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia and India.

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London Express Service

I SAY THAT EVANS WAS GUILTY

By LORD HAILSHAM

ON January 13, 1950, Timothy John Evans, a van driver by occupation, was convicted at the Old Bailey of strangling his baby daughter, Geraldine, and after an unsuccessful appeal he was hanged on March 9 following.

Another charge of murdering his wife, Beryl, which depended on substantially the same facts, was not proceeded with.

The bodies of both mother and daughter had been found concealed behind a door in the wash-house of the premises in Notting Hill at which the Evans family had lived.

Evans's defence had been that one of the witnesses for the prosecution, John Reginald Halliday Christie, who was living at the same address, had killed Mrs Evans in the course of an illegal operation upon her, and had then murdered the baby, presumably in order to conceal the offence against the mother.

INSANITY

THREE years later this case of Christie found himself charged with the murder of his own wife by strangling her and disposing of her corpse on the same premises in a somewhat similar fashion.

The evidence showed that Mrs Christie was only one of a number of women whom he had strangled and disposed of in this way from time to time.

The defence was insanity, and during his evidence, Christie tried to make the court believe that he had murdered Mrs Evans as well—not as Evans himself had suggested in the course of an illegal operation, but as a means of assisting her in committing suicide.

The inquiry instituted by the Home Secretary was provided over by Mr Scott Henderson who reported, however, that Evans was guilty on both counts and therefore that the apparently impossible had actually taken place.

It is important to emphasise that Evans was not convicted on the evidence of Christie alone. Circumstances almost undisputed which had led him to make a whole series of confessions, circumstantial, coherent, accurate

and detailed, elicited from him only after repeated false explanations had been exposed. These confessions betrayed a clear motive and contained material which could only have been obtained by first-hand knowledge of the crime.

Bogus admissions of guilt are, of course, familiar enough in murder cases—Christie's later confession was one of these. But nobody at Evans's trial or since has ever been able to show any adequate reason for doubting the authenticity of Evans's admission to the police.

ALIVE THEN

BOTH Beryl and Geraldine Evans were alive on November 8, 1949. By the 14th they were both quite certainly dead and in the position in which their bodies were subsequently found.

By this date Evans had sold his home, closed his flat and left for Merthyr Tydfil, where he turned up unexpectedly on the early morning of the 15th at the house of an aunt and uncle at which he proceeded to lodge.

Somewhere about his person he concealed his dead wife's wedding ring. When he arrived Evans was naturally asked by his relatives what had become of his wife and baby, and to these questions he replied with a lie that they were on holiday in Brighton.

A week later he returned for the day to London and came back to Merthyr saying that he had actually seen his wife, that she had walked out of the house leaving the baby, and that he had had to take the child to Newport to be looked after. About this time he sold his wife's wedding ring for six shillings.

Unfortunately for Evans his various stories were relayed by the aunt and uncle to his mother, and back came answer from her in great distress of mind referring to his account as lies, suggesting that he should be asked why he had removed

the furniture from the flat, and making it plain that there was a mystery about the matter that ought to be solved.

Evans's aunt read out his mother's letter across the breakfast table and thereafter things began to happen quickly. Evans went out at once to the police station and told the officer there that he wished to give himself up for "disposing of his wife."

In answer to questions he said that his wife had died in an attempt to terminate her pregnancy by taking the contents of a bottle which he claimed to have obtained from a stranger at a transport camp between Ipswich and Colchester.

This story had also little relation to truth and, after communication with London, Evans was informed that it could not be believed.

ANOTHER TALE

HE next told another and even more peculiar tale.

According to this second version after an unsuccessful attempt to get rid of the unwanted baby with tablets, Mrs Evans had herself got in touch with her co-tenant, Christie, who pretended to be an abortionist and promised to procure a miscarriage upon her.

Evans went on to say that on the evening of Tuesday, November 8, Christie had shown him his wife's body dead and bleeding, apparently from the operation, and that he had then helped Christie to dispose of it.

Evans went on to say that the baby had been removed by Christie's family after, ostensibly to be cared for by a childless couple in East Acton. This was, in substance, the story to which he tried to revert at his trial. It was wholly incorrect.

Almost immediately after it was made known that the bodies of his wife and child had at last been found, Both had been strangled, and

Bernard Wicksteed meets a PW Troop

A Little Rain Washes Away That Red Touch

I DON'T know how many of the ex-P.O.W. boys were Communists when they walked down the gangways of the Asturias. But I am quite sure there won't be half as many by today.

Twenty-four hours of freedom, home, and England are an antidote against any number of lectures in a Chinese prison camp.

That reception they got on the docks at Southampton was something those boys won't forget, and nor will I.

There they were, nearly 600 of them, wedged against the dock rails as the ship edged in towards the quay. And there to meet them at 8.30 in the morning were Mums and Dads and Missuses and sisters and kids from all over Britain.

And then, just when the ship was near enough to pick out individual faces, it came on to rain. It simply poured, this band that was playing "Poor Old Joe" hastily dashed its tune and ran for shelter.

So did most of the relatives, and to the boys on board there was no denying that this was really England.

This rain slackened and out came the Mums and Dads again—with newspapers

on their heads because there wasn't any room for umbrellas. But he was looking around just in case.

Some of them spotted their boys at once. A grey little man next to me was tearing the docks with water-filled eyes when he suddenly let out a yell: "Billy! It's me!" And when Billy called back: "How are you, Dad?" the tears rolled down the old man's face to hard that he couldn't say anything more.

Puzzled children who hadn't seen their fathers for two and a half years and didn't know what they looked like... wives with the rain ruining their hairdos, trying to pick out the only man on earth who mattered....

Then the gangways went up and without waste of further time, the men poured down and into the enormous Customs hall given over for the reunion.

There were flags all over the ceiling and the mums and mayoneses everywhere. There was a Naff counter 20 yards long where tea and cakes were free for all and a loudspeaker was telling people where to stand.

I spent an hour or more trying to find anyone who would admit that he was a Communist, but I didn't succeed. If any of them were they weren't talking.

Tom Driberg, M.P., who was there, said he had found two, but when I tried to locate them they had gone.

Undoubtedly there are a lot of boys who thought they were Communists in the prison camps. But do they today? Will they tomorrow?

The special trains laid on by the War Office filled up and steamed away to the Midlands, the West, and the North.

Hugs for all

THERE were so many helpers in the uniforms of the W.V.S., the Red Cross, and the St. John Ambulance all happily fussing around that you'd almost think we'd gone to war again.

The soldiers streamed into the hall like two rivers of khaki and were absorbed into the sea of their waiting kin.

One couple had brought in a case of beer for their son, and while mother went off to look for him father stood on guard.

Kisses for everyone... hugs for all... children unpacking presents bought in the East... and tears, tears, tears—but all of them tears of joy.

Standing alone surveying the scene was Lance-Corporal Buxton, of the Royal Ulster Rifles. I shared a mug of tea with him the day his transport left Liverpool nearly three years ago, and I met him again in Korea sitting in a foxhole in the snow.

"Remember me?" I said. "Why, it's that reporter fellow again," he answered. "Now I know it isn't just a dream."

He had written to his wife in Scotland and told her not to tire

Family talk

HERE, on the platform, a corporal was reading an English evening newspaper as if every word was printed in gold, and there a family was discussing who would sleep on the sofa that night.

"Wait till you see our television set!" "Did you hear that Polly got married?" "We've got new curtains in the front now!" So the talk went on.

But the bit that I liked best was a boy of five announcing in a loud voice that he wanted to go somewhere, and a mother, turning to father home at last and saying, "It's your turn now. You take him."

And father did.

Exactly the same thing happened to me when I came back from war, and I knew then that I had really come down to earth.

(London Express Service)

Nathaniel Gubbins

SHE was the kind of woman who was always asking questions about the health and fortunes of people you had either forgotten, or wanted to forget, or never knew at all.

So when she asked "How is Gwendoline?" a woman unknown to me, I gave her the full treatment.

I said: "Poor Gwendoline will never be the same again after her illness."

She said: "Gwendoline? But apart from snuffly colds she's as strong as a horse."

I said: "She'd better be, considering what's happened to her. It began with a cold. They gave her penicillin. But, as she's allergic to penicillin, she came out in lumps and purple spots."

"They rushed her to hospital, where her neck began to swell. When they got that down, her feet began to swell. She was like a rubber doll—depress one end, and the other end inflates. Then she began to swell in the middle."

She said: "When's the poor darling coming out of hospital?" I said: "I don't know. But as soon as the poor darling does, she'll go straight into prison!"

She said: "Gwendoline?" I said: "She's been shop-lifting for years. When the police caught up with her on us, they found she was also a gangster's moll. One of the 'Darling'."

She called out: "Gwendoline, gangster's moll. One of the 'Darling'." "Darling. You know, George, two with a bit of lead piping, and the police are waiting by

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ALL the musician in one surge to the surface on reading of a girl who can play the harp with her toes.

Does she recline gracefully on a floater couch, each outstretched toe carrying the golden wires? Or does she hold the harp suspended aloft on the palms of her feet, like a juggler with an inverted table? Or does she stand on one leg and wave the other to the wires? Such virtuosity reminds me of the Wonders of the World, who played the violin under water, with his elbow.

An ill-natured jest

I remember an occasion when at a concert at the Grand Theatre, the pianist, Mr. G. H. Jones, was being played by Sir Gerald Barry at the piano. The pianist's keys and pedals gave some unauthorized but, during the first bar of the music, the pianist, who was sitting on the floor and holding the piano with his feet and hands, had heard nothing. Sir Gerald came to the rescue with a solo: *Primo: Al-ti-to!* The time that is

WHAT'S HER LINE?

MINNIE McHARDE

Rearrange the letters to spell her occupation.
(Solution on Page 10)

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

BORN today, you have a highly idealistic nature and one which is not as practical as it might be. Your ambitions are high but sometimes you diffuse your energies so that you take longer to get what you want than you actually need. Perhaps your interest is too diversified. Learn to put all your energy into one thing and you will succeed. In that way, you should reach success at an earlier date.

You have a keen mind and should enter the army or the navy. You would have a fine career in the army and might do well in designing your own uniforms. You are inclined to dramatic vices. Intuitive, you are at times almost psychic. Your reaction to you might even be tempted to utilize

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—If you lead a hand now to others, the line may come when reclamation will be very helpful to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 21)—If unexpected company drops in, and on a pleasant note, be sure to be surprised. You will have a good time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)—Take plenty of time to think out long-range plans for they will prove important to your future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)—On the conservative side these days, especially if it is anything to do with business or finance.

PISCES (Feb. 19-Mar. 20)—A fine day for shopping. There should be a big sale, especially if you are furnishing a new home.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 19)—If suggestions are good ones, don't ignore them. Sometimes a little well-timed advice is your best good luck.

TAURUS (Apr. 20-May 21)—Business matters will call for your full attention. Don't let the slightest detail or you will regret it.

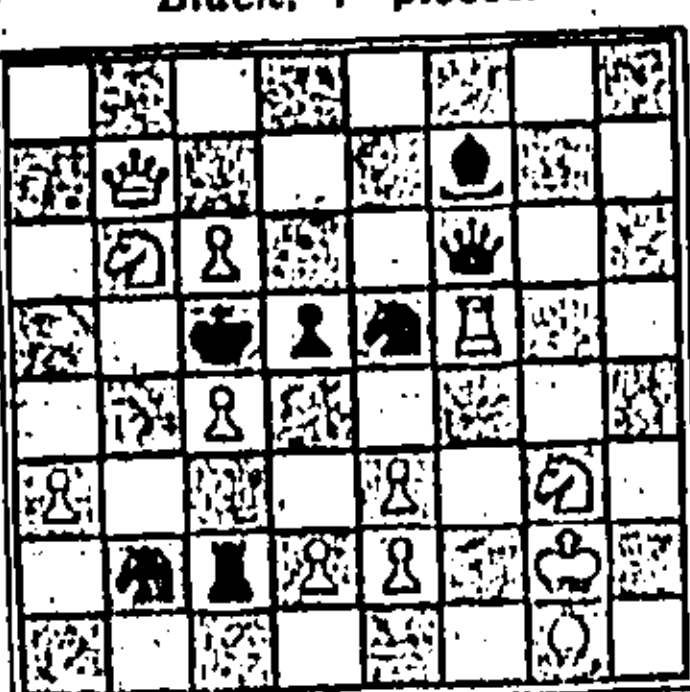
GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Get your emotions under strict control. This is the time to let reason guide your actions.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—The best profits come from a conservative program. Just now being too adventurous is risky business.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)—Don't act on the advice of a novice just now. You need financial help, so to an expert for it.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—Personal appearances will count for a lot at an important interview today. Be on your best behavior.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. ELLERMAN
Black, 7 pieces.

White, 12 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. B-B5; 2. Q-Q2; 3. K-K4; 4. B-B1; 5. Q-Q2; 6. B-B1; 7. Q-Q2; 8. R-R2; 9. B-B1; 10. Q-Q2; 11. R-R2; 12. B-B1; 13. Q-Q2; 14. R-R2; 15. B-B1; 16. Q-Q2; 17. R-R2; 18. B-B1; 19. Q-Q2; 20. R-R2; 21. B-B1; 22. Q-Q2; 23. R-R2; 24. B-B1; 25. Q-Q2; 26. R-R2; 27. B-B1; 28. Q-Q2; 29. R-R2; 30. B-B1; 31. Q-Q2; 32. R-R2; 33. B-B1; 34. Q-Q2; 35. R-R2; 36. B-B1; 37. Q-Q2; 38. R-R2; 39. B-B1; 40. Q-Q2; 41. R-R2; 42. B-B1; 43. Q-Q2; 44. R-R2; 45. B-B1; 46. Q-Q2; 47. R-R2; 48. B-B1; 49. Q-Q2; 50. R-R2; 51. B-B1; 52. Q-Q2; 53. R-R2; 54. B-B1; 55. Q-Q2; 56. R-R2; 57. B-B1; 58. Q-Q2; 59. R-R2; 60. B-B1; 61. Q-Q2; 62. R-R2; 63. B-B1; 64. Q-Q2; 65. R-R2; 66. B-B1; 67. Q-Q2; 68. R-R2; 69. B-B1; 70. Q-Q2; 71. R-R2; 72. B-B1; 73. Q-Q2; 74. R-R2; 75. B-B1; 76. Q-Q2; 77. R-R2; 78. B-B1; 79. Q-Q2; 80. R-R2; 81. B-B1; 82. Q-Q2; 83. R-R2; 84. B-B1; 85. Q-Q2; 86. R-R2; 87. B-B1; 88. Q-Q2; 89. R-R2; 90. B-B1; 91. Q-Q2; 92. R-R2; 93. B-B1; 94. Q-Q2; 95. R-R2; 96. B-B1; 97. Q-Q2; 98. R-R2; 99. B-B1; 100. Q-Q2; 101. R-R2; 102. B-B1; 103. Q-Q2; 104. R-R2; 105. B-B1; 106. Q-Q2; 107. R-R2; 108. B-B1; 109. Q-Q2; 110. R-R2; 111. B-B1; 112. Q-Q2; 113. R-R2; 114. B-B1; 115. Q-Q2; 116. R-R2; 117. B-B1; 118. Q-Q2; 119. R-R2; 120. B-B1; 121. Q-Q2; 122. R-R2; 123. B-B1; 124. Q-Q2; 125. R-R2; 126. B-B1; 127. Q-Q2; 128. R-R2; 129. B-B1; 130. Q-Q2; 131. R-R2; 132. B-B1; 133. Q-Q2; 134. R-R2; 135. B-B1; 136. Q-Q2; 137. R-R2; 138. B-B1; 139. Q-Q2; 140. R-R2; 141. B-B1; 142. Q-Q2; 143. R-R2; 144. B-B1; 145. Q-Q2; 146. R-R2; 147. B-B1; 148. Q-Q2; 149. R-R2; 150. B-B1; 151. Q-Q2; 152. R-R2; 153. B-B1; 154. Q-Q2; 155. R-R2; 156. B-B1; 157. Q-Q2; 158. R-R2; 159. B-B1; 160. Q-Q2; 161. R-R2; 162. B-B1; 163. Q-Q2; 164. R-R2; 165. B-B1; 166. Q-Q2; 167. R-R2; 168. B-B1; 169. Q-Q2; 170. R-R2; 171. B-B1; 172. Q-Q2; 173. R-R2; 174. B-B1; 175. Q-Q2; 176. R-R2; 177. B-B1; 178. Q-Q2; 179. R-R2; 180. B-B1; 181. Q-Q2; 182. R-R2; 183. B-B1; 184. Q-Q2; 185. R-R2; 186. B-B1; 187. Q-Q2; 188. R-R2; 189. B-B1; 190. Q-Q2; 191. R-R2; 192. B-B1; 193. Q-Q2; 194. R-R2; 195. B-B1; 196. Q-Q2; 197. R-R2; 198. B-B1; 199. Q-Q2; 200. R-R2; 201. B-B1; 202. Q-Q2; 203. R-R2; 204. B-B1; 205. Q-Q2; 206. R-R2; 207. B-B1; 208. Q-Q2; 209. R-R2; 210. B-B1; 211. Q-Q2; 212. R-R2; 213. B-B1; 214. Q-Q2; 215. R-R2; 216. B-B1; 217. Q-Q2; 218. R-R2; 219. B-B1; 220. Q-Q2; 221. R-R2; 222. B-B1; 223. Q-Q2; 224. R-R2; 225. B-B1; 226. Q-Q2; 227. R-R2; 228. B-B1; 229. Q-Q2; 230. R-R2; 231. B-B1; 232. Q-Q2; 233. R-R2; 234. B-B1; 235. Q-Q2; 236. R-R2; 237. B-B1; 238. Q-Q2; 239. R-R2; 240. B-B1; 241. Q-Q2; 242. R-R2; 243. B-B1; 244. Q-Q2; 245. R-R2; 246. B-B1; 247. Q-Q2; 248. R-R2; 249. B-B1; 250. Q-Q2; 251. R-R2; 252. B-B1; 253. Q-Q2; 254. R-R2; 255. B-B1; 256. Q-Q2; 257. R-R2; 258. B-B1; 259. Q-Q2; 260. R-R2; 261. B-B1; 262. Q-Q2; 263. R-R2; 264. B-B1; 265. Q-Q2; 266. R-R2; 267. B-B1; 268. Q-Q2; 269. R-R2; 270. B-B1; 271. Q-Q2; 272. R-R2; 273. B-B1; 274. Q-Q2; 275. R-R2; 276. B-B1; 277. Q-Q2; 278. R-R2; 279. B-B1; 280. Q-Q2; 281. R-R2; 282. B-B1; 283. Q-Q2; 284. R-R2; 285. B-B1; 286. Q-Q2; 287. R-R2; 288. B-B1; 289. Q-Q2; 290. R-R2; 291. B-B1; 292. Q-Q2; 293. R-R2; 294. B-B1; 295. Q-Q2; 296. R-R2; 297. B-B1; 298. Q-Q2; 299. R-R2; 300. B-B1; 301. Q-Q2; 302. R-R2; 303. B-B1; 304. Q-Q2; 305. R-R2; 306. B-B1; 307. Q-Q2; 308. R-R2; 309. B-B1; 310. Q-Q2; 311. R-R2; 312. B-B1; 313. Q-Q2; 314. R-R2; 315. B-B1; 316. Q-Q2; 317. R-R2; 318. B-B1; 319. Q-Q2; 320. R-R2; 321. B-B1; 322. Q-Q2; 323. R-R2; 324. B-B1; 325. Q-Q2; 326. R-R2; 327. B-B1; 328. Q-Q2; 329. R-R2; 330. B-B1; 331. Q-Q2; 332. R-R2; 333. B-B1; 334. Q-Q2; 335. R-R2; 336. B-B1; 337. Q-Q2; 338. R-R2; 339. B-B1; 340. Q-Q2; 341. R-R2; 342. B-B1; 343. Q-Q2; 344. R-R2; 345. B-B1; 346. Q-Q2; 347. R-R2; 348. B-B1; 349. Q-Q2; 350. R-R2; 351. B-B1; 352. Q-Q2; 353. R-R2; 354. B-B1; 355. Q-Q2; 356. R-R2; 357. B-B1; 358. Q-Q2; 359. R-R2; 360. B-B1; 361. Q-Q2; 362. R-R2; 363. B-B1; 364. Q-Q2; 365. R-R2; 366. B-B1; 367. Q-Q2; 368. R-R2; 369. B-B1; 370. Q-Q2; 371. 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R-R2; 732. B-B1; 733. Q-Q2; 734. R-R2; 735. B-B1; 736. Q-Q2; 737. R-R2; 738. B-B1; 739. Q-Q2; 740. R-R2; 741. B-B1; 742. Q-Q2; 743. R-R2; 744. B-B1; 745. Q-Q2; 746. R-R2; 747. B-B1; 748. Q-Q2; 749. R-R2; 750. B-B1; 751. Q-Q2; 752. R-R2; 753. B-B1; 754. Q-Q2; 755. R-R2; 756. B-B1; 757. Q-Q2; 758. R-R2; 759. B-B1; 760. Q-Q2; 761. R-R2; 762. B-B1; 763. Q-Q2; 764. R-R2; 765. B-B1; 766. Q-Q2; 767. R-R2; 768. B-B1; 769. Q-Q2; 770. R-R2; 771. B-B1; 772. Q-Q2; 773. R-R2; 774. B-B1; 775. Q-Q2; 776. R-R2; 777. B-B1; 778. Q-Q2; 779. R-R2; 780. B-B1; 781. Q-Q2; 782. R-R2; 783. B-B1; 784. Q-Q2; 785. R-R2; 786. B-B1; 787. Q-Q2; 788. R-R2; 789. B-B1; 790. Q-Q2; 791. R-R2; 792. B-B1; 793. Q-Q2; 794. R-R2; 795. B-B1; 796. Q-Q2; 797. R-R2; 798. B-B1; 799. Q-Q2; 800. R-R2; 801. B-B1; 802. Q-Q2; 803. R-R2; 804. B-B1; 805. Q-Q2; 806. R-R2; 807. B-B1; 808. Q-Q2; 809. R-R2; 810. B-B1; 811. Q-Q2; 812. R-R2; 813. B-B1; 814. Q-Q2; 815. R-R2; 816. B-B1; 817. Q-Q2; 818. R-R2; 819. B-B1; 820. Q-Q2; 821. R-R2; 822. B-B1; 823. Q-Q2; 824. R-R2; 825. B-B1; 826. Q-Q2; 827. R-R2; 828. B-B1; 829. Q-Q2; 830. R-R2; 831. B-B1; 832. Q-Q2; 833. R-R2; 834. B-B1; 835. Q-Q2; 836. R-R2; 837. B-B1; 838. Q-Q2; 839. R-R2; 840. B-B1; 841. Q-Q2; 842. R-R2; 843. B-B1; 844. Q-Q2; 845. R-R2; 846. B-B1; 847. Q-Q2; 848. R-R2; 849. B-B1; 850. Q-Q2; 851. R-R2; 852. B-B1; 853. Q-Q2; 854. R-R2; 855. B-B1; 856. Q-Q2; 857. R-R2; 858. B-B1; 859. Q-Q2; 860. R-R2; 861. B-B1; 862. Q-Q2; 863. R-R2; 864. B-B1; 865. Q-Q2; 866. R-R2; 867. B-B1; 868. Q-Q2; 869. R-R2; 870. B-B1; 871. Q-Q2; 872. R-R2; 873. B-B1; 874. Q-Q2; 875. R-R2; 876. B-B1; 877. Q-Q2; 878. R-R2; 879. B-B1; 880. Q-Q2; 881. R-R2; 882. B-B1; 883. Q-Q2; 884. R-R2; 885. B-B1; 886. Q-Q2; 887. R-R2; 888. B-B1; 889. Q-Q2; 890. R-R2; 891. B-B1; 892. Q-Q2; 893. R-R2; 894. B-B1; 895. Q-Q2; 896. R-R2; 897. B-B1; 898. Q-Q2; 899. R-R2; 900. B-B1; 901. Q-Q2; 902. R-R2; 903. B-B1; 904. Q-Q2; 905. R-R2; 906. B-B1; 907. Q-Q2; 908. R-R2; 909. B-B1; 910. Q-Q2; 911. R-R2; 912. B-B1; 913. Q-Q2; 914. R-R2; 915. B-B1; 916. Q-Q2; 917. R-R2; 918. B-B1; 919. Q-Q2; 920. R-R2; 921. B-B1; 922. Q-Q2; 923. R-R2; 924. B-B1; 925. Q-Q2; 926. R-R2; 927. B-B1; 928. Q-Q2; 929. R-R2; 930. B-B1; 931. Q-Q2; 932. R-R2; 933. B-B1; 934. Q-Q2; 935. R-R2; 936. B-B1; 937. Q-Q2; 938. R-R2; 939. B-B1; 940. Q-Q2; 941. R-R2; 942. B-B1; 943. Q-Q2; 944. R-R2; 945. B-B1; 946. Q-Q2; 947. R-R2; 948. B-B1; 949. Q-Q2; 950. R-R2; 951. B-B1; 952. Q-Q2; 953. R-R2; 954. B-B1; 955. Q-Q2; 956. R-R2; 957. B-B1; 958. Q-Q2; 959. R-R2; 960. B-B1; 961. Q-Q2; 962. R-R2; 963. B-B1; 964. Q-Q2; 965. R-R2; 966. B-B1; 967. Q-Q2; 968. R-R2; 969. B-B1; 970. Q-Q2; 971. R-R2; 972. B-B1; 973. Q-Q2; 974. R-R2; 975. B-B1; 976. Q-Q2; 977. R-R2; 978. B-B1; 979. Q-Q2; 980. R-R2; 981. B-B1; 982. Q-Q2; 983. R-R2; 984. B-B1; 985. Q-Q2; 986. R-R2; 987. B-B1; 988. Q-Q2; 989. R-R2; 990. B-B1; 991. Q-Q2; 992. R-R2; 993. B-B1; 994. Q-Q2; 995. R-R2; 996. B-B1; 997. Q-Q2; 998. R-R2; 999. B-B1; 1000. Q-Q2; 1001. R-R2; 1002. B-B1; 1003. Q-Q2; 1004. R-R2; 1005. B-B1; 1006. Q-Q2; 1007. R-R2; 1008. B-B1; 1009. Q-Q2; 1010. R-R2; 1011. B-B1; 1012. Q-Q2; 1013. R-R2; 1014. B-B1; 1015. Q-Q2; 1016. R-R2; 1017. B-B1; 1018. Q-Q2; 1019. R-R2; 1020. B-B1; 1021. Q-Q2; 1022. R-R2; 1023. B-B1; 1024. Q-Q2; 1025. R-R2; 1026. B-B1; 1027. Q-Q2; 1028. R-R2; 1029. B-B1; 1030. Q-Q2; 1031. R-R2; 1032. B-B1; 1033. Q-Q2; 1034. R-R2; 1035. B-B1; 1036. Q-Q2; 1037. R-R2; 1038. B-B1; 1039. Q-Q2; 1040. R-R2; 1041. B-B1; 1042. Q-Q2; 1043. R-R2; 1044. B-B1; 1045. Q-Q2; 1046. R-R2; 1047. B-B1; 1048. Q-Q2; 1049. R-R2; 1050. B-B1; 1051. Q-Q2; 1052. R-R2; 1053. B-B1; 1054. Q-Q2; 1055. R-R2; 1056. B-B1; 1057. Q-Q2; 1058. R-R2; 1059. B-B1; 1060. Q-Q2; 1061. R-R2; 1062. B-B1; 1063. Q-Q2; 1064. R-R2; 1065. B-B1; 1066. Q-Q2; 1067. R-R2; 1068. B-B1; 1069. Q-Q2; 1070. R-R2; 1071. B-B1; 1072. Q-Q2; 1073. R-R2; 1074. B-B1; 1075. Q-Q2; 1076. R-R2; 1077. B-B1; 1078. Q-Q2; 1079. R-R2; 1080. B-B1; 1081. Q-Q2; 1082. R-R2; 1083. B-B1; 1084. Q-Q2; 1085. R-R2; 1086. B-B1; 1087. Q-Q2; 1088. R-R2; 1089. B-B1; 1090. Q-Q2; 1091. R-R2; 1092. B-B1; 1093. Q-Q2; 1094. R-R2; 1095. B-B1; 1096. Q-Q2; 1097. R-R2; 1098. B-B1; 1099. Q-Q2; 1100. R-R2; 1101. B-B1; 1102. Q-Q2; 1103. R-R2; 1104. B-B1; 1105. Q-Q2; 1106. R-R2; 1107. B-B1; 1108. Q-Q2; 1109. R-R2; 1110. B-B1; 1111. Q-Q2; 1112. R-R2; 1113. B-B1; 1114. Q-Q2; 1115. R-R2; 1116. B-B1; 1117. Q-Q2; 1118. R-R2; 1119. B-B1; 1120. Q-Q2; 1121. R-R2; 1122. B-B1; 1123. Q-Q2; 1124. R-R2; 1125. B-B1; 1126. Q-Q2; 1127. R-R2; 1128. B-B1; 1129. Q-Q2; 1130. R-R2; 1131. B-B1; 1132. Q-Q2; 1133. R-R2; 1134. B-B1; 1135. Q-Q2; 1136. R-R2; 1137. B-B1; 1138. Q-Q2; 1139. R-R2; 1140. B-B1; 1141. Q-Q2; 1142. R-R2; 1143. B-B1; 1144. Q-Q2; 1145. R-R2; 1146. B-B1; 1147. Q-Q2; 1148. R-R2; 1149. B-B1; 1150. Q-Q2; 1151. R-R2; 1152. B-B1; 1153. Q-Q2; 1154. R-R2; 1155. B-B1; 1156. Q-Q2; 1157. R-R2; 1158. B-B1; 1159. Q-Q2; 1160. R-R2; 1161. B-B1; 1162. Q-Q2; 1163. R-R2; 1164. B-B1; 1165. Q-Q2; 1166. R-R2; 1167. B-B1; 1168. Q-Q2; 1169. R-R2; 1170. B-B1; 1171. Q-Q2; 1172. R-R2; 1173. B-B1; 1174. Q-Q2; 1175. R-R2; 1176. B-B1; 1177. Q-Q2; 1178. R-R2; 1179. B-B1; 1180. Q-Q2; 1181. R-R2; 1182. B-B1; 1183. Q-Q2; 1184. R-R2; 1185. B-B1; 1186. Q-Q2; 1187. R-R2; 1188. B-B1; 1189. Q-Q2; 1190. R-R2; 1191. B-B1;

MALAYANS START WELL IN THEIR BID TO RETAIN THE GUTIERREZ SHIELD

By "TOUCHER"

Out to retain the Gutierrez Shield for the third successive year, the Malaysian rink went through their preliminary round yesterday with a comfortable 21-12 win over Switzerland and thus qualified to meet Portugal in the next round on Sunday.

Playing only 18 heads by mutual agreement, both rinks put up a fairly high standard of bowls considering the heavy state of the green. Both teams were excellently served by their leads and No. 2's.

THE WOMEN SCORE

The Biggest Amateur Sport Event Ever Organised Anywhere

By RICHARD LYNTON

The All-England Women's Hockey Association, who have won fame and a modest fortune by their annual Wembley international, will soon present the biggest amateur sporting event ever organised anywhere on account of a single game.

Some 300 women hockey players and officials, representing 20 countries, will assemble at Folkestone at the end of the month for the Conference and Tournament of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations.

It lasts a fortnight (September 28-October 10) and one way and another is going to cost every penny of £35,000.

Where has it come from? Nearly half has been raised in England by schoolgirls and club players, who have prised a steady stream of pennies, or the equivalent, from every pocket and purse within reach.

THREE-YEAR TASK

For three years they have been at it and the result to date is a Hospitality Fund of more than £24,000.

16 Nations Bully-off Today

Folkestone, Kent, Sept. 29.

A total of 170 women hockey players representing 16 nations—their professions range from an Austrian umbrella maker and a Swiss fashion designer to a member of an American detective agency—went to bed early here tonight prior to the start of the international hockey tournament which starts tomorrow.

This will be the fifth triennial conference and tournament to be staged by the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations and is the first to be held in England.

SIX DAYS OF PLAY

The tournament ends on October 10, six days being devoted to actual play. All countries will not play each other and no points will be awarded, so there will be no official champions.

Nevertheless England will have to be in top form to avoid defeat and lose their unofficial rating of World Champions.

The English Women's Association is today expected to be the "united nations" when the sole aim is to play and enjoy their games but the guests are out to show that they did not come thousands of miles just for the trip.

The event is costing the English association approximately £12,000, which has been raised by the small clubs.

All teams were hard at practice today except the Czechs who arrived last night and "felt too tired." Interest is centred on the Indian team. It is the first time a woman's side from India has taken part in an international tournament and everyone is waiting to see whether they are as good as the Indian men's teams which have dominated the Olympics.

Tournament's programme: Australia v. Belgium, Denmark v. United States, South Africa v. Wales, Australia v. England, France v. New Zealand, Holland v. Ireland, Germany v. Switzerland, and India v. Scotland.

That will pay accommodation, travelling and general conference and tournament expenses in England. It will also cover accommodation and travelling expenses of officials who follow the Folkestone conference.

Rest of the money has been found by individual delegations paying their own travel and living expenses—a big item in the cases of Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and USA.

Sixteen teams will play in the tournament. There are 48 matches spread over six days, two or three games taking place simultaneously.

Top of the list are the England women's team, whose record of



MYRA BRAIN
May play at Folkestone.

success in international competition has probably never been surpassed by any team in any sport.

The team for Folkestone is chosen from the players who won all four matches last season (27 goals against six), plus Miss Myra Brain (Gloucester) and Miss K. Laurie.

(London Express Service)

Taiwan May Be Limited To Basketball

Manila, Sept. 20. Nationalist China will be permitted to compete only in the basketball events of the Second Asian Games here next May, the Philippines Herald quoted an authoritative source as saying today.

The Herald said the games would be run under the rules of the International Olympic Committee, which stipulates that a nation must be a member of an international federation of a particular sport before it can compete in an international meet of that sport.

Nationalist China is a member of the International Basketball Federation but not of any other organisation.

The Herald's source said Nationalist China would be admitted to play in events such as football, swimming, track and field, shooting, weight-lifting, swimming, boxing and water-polo if it can straighten out its affiliation with the respective international bodies. — United Press.

Outstanding play by the Malaysian No. 2, I. Ali, who replaced S. Yusof of last year's rink, gave the Malaysians a slight edge in the vanguard.

The superiority of the Malaysians, however, was most evident in the No. 3 and skip positions where both C. R. Rosset and J. S. Landolt of Switzerland were well below their form.

GOOD CHANCE

On yesterday's form the Malaysians stand a reasonably good chance of holding the Gutierrez Shield on Sunday. They showed a distinct advantage yesterday in their accuracy of positional shots and ability to consolidate their position whenever the lie was in their favour.

These factors and careful play rather than big coups have won them the shield before and will undoubtedly stand them in good stead again this year.

Both rinks started off evenly yesterday with each side scoring a two on the first two heads. With Landolt lying a couple on the third head, Kitchell made a good shot in retelling the shot wood to score a single for his side and turn the tide of the game from then on into their favour.

Two more successive singles and a two brought the Malaysians to 7-2 before the Swiss replied with a single and a two to draw close to 5-7. The margin remained the same at 8-4 at the end of the 10th head.

Luck was with the Malaysians on the 11th head. Although the Malaysians were lying three at this stage, Rennie Rosset drew in a beautiful first shot just behind and touching the Jack.

M. B. Hassan was a little wicket but wicked off a side wood to displace the shot wood. Kitchell added a second shot to put his side back into a commanding 10-6 lead.

A two on the next head put the Malaysians further ahead to 12-6. A brilliant shot by Joe Landolt on the 13th head displaced the Swiss a four and put them back into the fight.

With their opponents lying a shot, and his side lying a second shot just in front of and touching the shot wood, Landolt succeeded in pushing through the shot wood with a heavy draw on his own second wood to lie three. He then added the fourth shot.

Just as quickly, however, the Swiss gave away a three on the next head. The Malaysian front men piled up a close cluster of three shots on this head.

Rennie Rosset was narrow in his drive to break the head up and was a little through with his second wood. With a possibility of the Jack being squeezed back at a 45 degree angle to give his side a possible lie of three, Landolt failed in both his drives—the first being surprisingly taken on the wrong hand and the second just missing the cluster.

Another three by the Champions put them into an 18-10 lead. With only three heads to go they conceded two singles and finished up with a three to win by 21-12.

THE TEAMS

Malaysia: A. H. Seem, I. Ali, M. B. Hassan, A. R. Kitchell (skip).

Switzerland: Leo Gaddi, Dick Rosset, C. R. Rosset, J. S. Landolt (skip).

DRAW FOR NEXT ROUND

England v. China at Talkoo; Wales v. Scotland at Roroda; Persia v. Pakistan at KPGC and Malaysia v. Portugal at IKFC.

The following are the representatives of the above of countries: England—A. W. Hinkley, G. C. Norman, P. Gough, D. W. Bredbury.

China—J. Tang, R. Tay, F. Lee, W. Wai, R. Hilly, R. Cotton, R. Rosen, L. Dence.

Scotland—R. H. Brown, P. Kennedy, R. S. Gourlay, J. McGee.

Persia—P. Billington, R. K. Puri, F. R. Korman, M. J. Dives.

Pakistan—A. M. Rana, J. M. A. Rana, A. H. Seem, I. Ali, M. B. Hassan, A. R. Kitchell, P. Gough, D. W. Bredbury, R. S. Gourlay, J. McGee, F. R. Korman, M. J. Dives.

WORLD RECORD FOR BRITAIN



The British team who broke the world record for the 6,000 Metres Relay in a race against the best Milers of Sweden and Germany at the White City, London, on September 23 — Ralph Dunkley, David Law, Gordon Pirie and Bill Nankeville.

Peter Keenan Wants A New Contract For His Fight With Carruthers

By MALCOLM TURNER

Peter Keenan of Glasgow, British and European Bantamweight (8st. 6lbs) Champion, will not go to Sydney to fight Australia's World Champion Jimmy Carruthers on November 18 unless the present contract is scrapped.

Keenan's manager Tommy Gilmour returned last week from London.

Home Soccer Results

London, Sept. 29.

The following were the results of Association Football matches played today:

DIV. III (SOUTHERN)

Watford 1 Brighton 1

DIV. III (NORTHERN)

Tranmere 2 Stockport 2

FLUDDIT FRIENDLY

Tottenham 5 Racing C. de P. 3

—Reuter.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

The following are the latest English Football League standings:

Division One

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Huddersfield	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Wolves	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Charlton	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Tottenham	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Cardiff	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Preston	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Blackpool	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Sheff. Wed.	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Sheff. Utd.	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Sheff. F.R.	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Portsmouth	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Sunderland	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Chelsea	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Liverpool	11	7	2	2	24	13	16
Middlesbrough	11	7	2	2	24	13	16

Division Two

Doncaster	11	8	1	2	23	10	17
West Ham	11	7	3	1	23	10	16
Leicester	11	5	6	3	1	23	15
Sheff. Wed.	12	5	4	3	1	23	15
Notts Forest	11	6	0	4	22	18	15
Lincoln C.	11	5	3	3	3	18	15
Birmingham	11	5	2	3	3	18	14
Derby	11	5	2	3	3	18	14
Blackburn	10	4	4	2	17	10	12
Stoke	12	2	2	2	19	22	12
Bristol Roy.	11	3	3	3	4	17	12
Sheff. Utd.	11	3	3	3	4	23	21
Bury	11	2	3	3	4	13	16
Luton	11	2	3	3	4	17	20
Sheff. F.R.	11	2	3	3	4	17	20
Plymouth	11	3	2	6	4	11	20
Ipswich	11	3	1	1	10	10	17
Itall City	11	3	1	1	10	10	17
Swansea	11	3	1	1	10	10	17
Walsham	11	2	3	0	10	10	23
Notts County	11	2	2	7	12	28	28
Brentford	11	1	3	7	12	26	26

Says RICHARD BAERLEIN

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"SHANGHAI"	Shanghai 10 a.m. 2nd Oct.
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"SHANGHAI"	Shanghai 10 a.m. 2nd Oct.
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"SHANGHAI"	Shanghai 10 a.m. 2nd Oct.

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"DONA NATI"	Saila S.F.	18th Oct.
"BENABES"	Saila S.F.	18th Oct.
"ALAN"	Saila S.F.	18th Oct.
"HAIJAN"	Saila S.F.	18th Oct.
"DONA ALICIA"	Saila S.F.	18th Oct.
"BATAAN"	Saila S.F.	18th Oct.
"TELEMACHUS"	Saila S.F.	18th Oct.

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Bulgarian Regime Makes Concessions To Agriculture

Vienna, Sept. 29.
Evidence reached Vienna today that Bulgaria has joined the other Soviet bloc countries in granting substantial concessions to collective farms and some to private farms.

The Bulgarian Premier, Vulko Chervenkov, in a speech on the ninth anniversary of Bulgaria's armed uprising, on Sept. 8 in Sofia, announced big reductions of delivery quotas, tax cuts and more credits for collective farms.

According to a summary of Chervenkov's speech, published in the Rabotnichesko Delo and just received here, the Government has decided to grant reductions of delivery quotas, also for land cultivated privately of milk, fruit, vegetables and grapes.

The frontier population is given important assistance in the general reduction of State quotas by 30 per cent.

In addition, Chervenkov announced that the general income tax on co-operative farms and their members had been remitted for the period to the end of last year.

To encourage the wider use of irrigation, a 40 per cent decrease in the tax for the first two years after the commencement of an irrigation system at a co-operative farm had been announced.

Chervenkov also said the Government decided that the

Bulgarian National Bank could grant credits during the second half of each year to co-operative farms for purchasing seeds, preparations, fertilisers, etc., and that the Bulgarian Investment Bank was empowered to grant three-year credits to financially weak co-operative farms.

Loans to co-operative farms and their members which had already expired were to be extended for three years.

Chervenkov declared in conclusion that more agricultural machinery would be made available and that new cadres would be established for their servicing.

In particular, machinery for the cultivation of industrial crops, such as cotton and sugar beets, would be made available since the output of these products had to be increased.

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DEATHS

GUINARD - Mrs. Rose Louise Guinard, peacefully at the Maternity Hospital on September 29, 1953 after a long illness. Funeral arrangements later.

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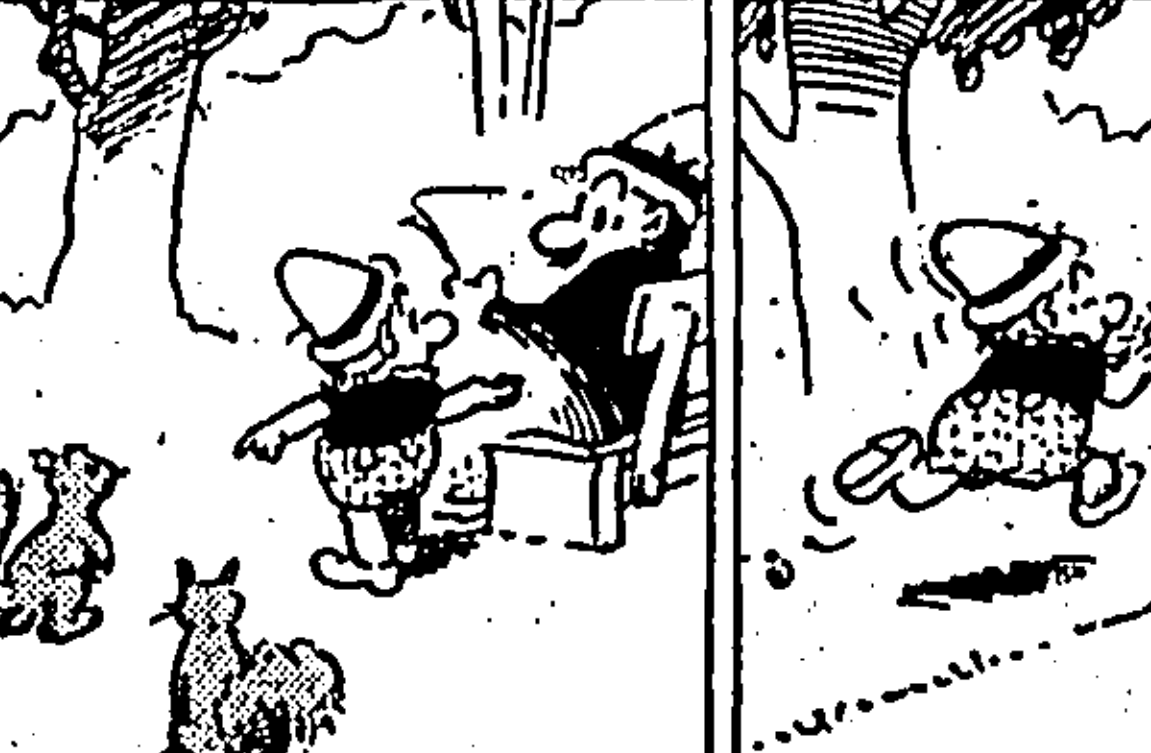
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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



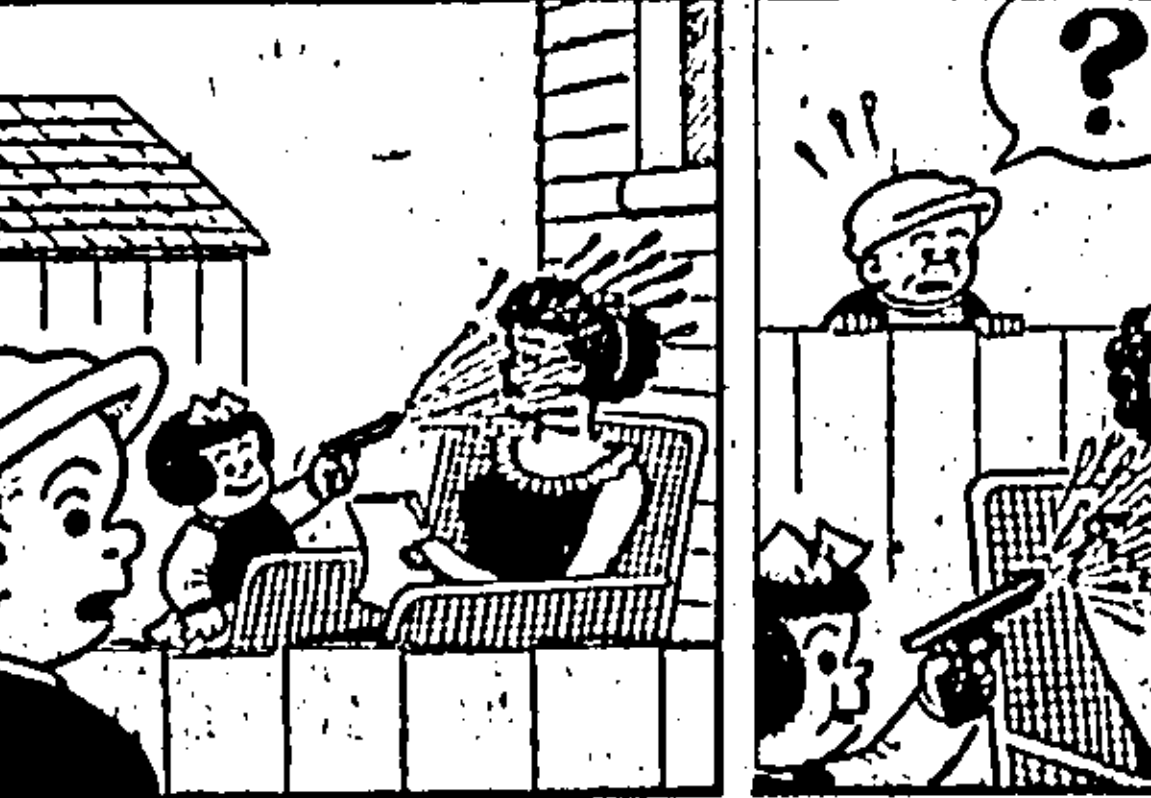
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By Frank Robbins



OTTAWA FACING A DILEMMA

London, Sept. 29.

A message in today's Financial Times emphasised that Canada is in a dilemma over trade with Japan and drew attention to the opposition of Canadian industries to commodities from Japan.

This newspaper's Geneva correspondent declared: "The bilateral trade treaty currently being negotiated in Ottawa and Tokyo was described here by Canadian officials to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as 'not secret and not sinister'."

"These officials contend that negotiations were proceeding actively though quietly and that any announcement of their progress is in the hands of the Ministers concerned."

"In 1952 Japan was Canada's fourth largest foreign market."

"The present situation, it is understood, cannot continue in view of Japan's shortage of dollars to sustain it, and the Japanese demanded an increase in Canadian imports of Japanese goods if the Canadians wish to continue to hold on to the Japanese market."

"Negotiation of the present trade treaty, set against the background of a reduction of Canadian tariffs on Japanese goods, is aimed at an amelioration of the present trade disparity."

"But Ottawa faces a dilemma over trade with Japan: on the one hand it has pledged itself to support free and unhindered world trade and on the other hand it must face a growing pressure from home industries which compete with the Japanese import market."

"Any further increases in imports from Japan could only provoke even further this industrial opposition," the Financial Times correspondent added.

China Mail Special.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Indian Commissioner's Office will be closed on Friday, October 2, the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per LLOYD TRIESTINO m.v. "VICTORIA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 1st October 1953, or they will not be recognised.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th October 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODD & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "AGAPENOR"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen & Daves-Davy at 10 a.m. on October 2 and 3, 1953, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 29, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "CHANGSHA"

arrd. 25th September 1953.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Godard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Friday 2nd October, and Saturday 3rd October 1953, and consignees representatives are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Australian-Oriental Line Ltd. China Navigation Co., Ltd.

A Hard Pill To Swallow

Treaty With Spain Is Attacked

Paris, Sept. 29.

The Spanish American pact means that the Western Allies are no longer behind the ideal of liberty, the independent provincial French newspaper Paris Normandie said today.

Paris Normandie said the treaty, which had unanimously shocked French public and press opinion, was a "contradiction of nature" comparable to the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939.

The paper commented: "The burning memory of the war in Spain and the Hitler-Franco alliance makes the pill hard to swallow."

It added: "It remains to be seen whether our world does not suffer from hypocrisy in the faith that it defends, if this defect is not a cause of weakness and if this marriage with Franco does not increase the weakness even further."

The pact made excellent propaganda material for the Communists, the Communist Party organ, which commented: "Under the pretext of 'defending' Western democracy from an imaginary danger, a fanatical enemy of democracy is enrolled in the Atlantic coalition."

"The signature of this alliance is an additional proof, if one was necessary, of the aggressive nature of the Atlantic Pact."—Reuter.

CZARIST OFFICER DIES IN EXILE

Buenos Aires, Sept. 29.

Li-Gen. Alexis Von Schwartz, formerly of the Imperial Russian Army, was buried today in the military pantheon of Chacarilla. He died yesterday at the age of 79.

Gen. Von Schwartz, who had been an instructor at Argentina's Higher War College since 1923, fled Russia when the Communist regime was set up after World War I.—United Press.

P&O B.I.E.&A. COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Due
"CORFU"	17th September	Due Hongkong 19th October
"CHUSAN"	22nd October	1st October
"CANTON"	15th October	10th November
"CARTHAGE"	12th November	14th December
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due
"CORFU"	22nd October	23rd November
"CHUSAN"	4th November	1st December
"CANTON"	20th November	31st December
"CARTHAGE"	17th December	17th January
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London		

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	For
"SOMALI"	15th October	Japan
"CHUSAN"	22nd October	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Bombay, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SINGAPORE"	20th October	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Bombay, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Batavia before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if convenient.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

Ship	Due	From
"WARORA"	due 10th Oct. sails 11th Oct.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Aden, Calcutta & Chittagong
"SIRDIANA"	due 17th Oct. sails 19th Oct.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Aden, Calcutta & Chittagong

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

Ship	Due	From
"OLINDA"	due 30th Sept. sails 1st Oct.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras & Singapore for Japan
"ORMARA"	due 3rd Oct. sails 5th Oct.	from P. Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore for Japan
"ORDIA"	due 8th Oct. sails 10th Oct.	from P. Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore for Japan
"ODRA"	due 10th Oct. sails 12th Oct.	from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Madras & Khorramshahr & Basrah

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.N. CO., LTD.

Ship	Sails	For
"NELLORE"	sails 1st Oct.	for Bombay, Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

JAPANESE CALL FOR TREATY

Rangoon, Sept. 29.

Mr. Yoshikazu Kogane, leader of the Japanese trade mission, called last night for the early conclusion of a peace treaty between his country and Burma.

Mr. Kogane, who arrived yesterday on the final stage of his Asian tour, said in a prepared statement for the press that it was essential to return to normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The statement said that as the Japanese Premier had made clear "Japan is thinking of paying war reparations with capital goods in addition to services."

"It is desired that Burma gives constructive consideration to the war reparations problem from a new angle and smooth the way for normalisation of relations between the two countries."

"Japan has the technical know-how in the fields of agriculture, fishing, cottage and big industries."

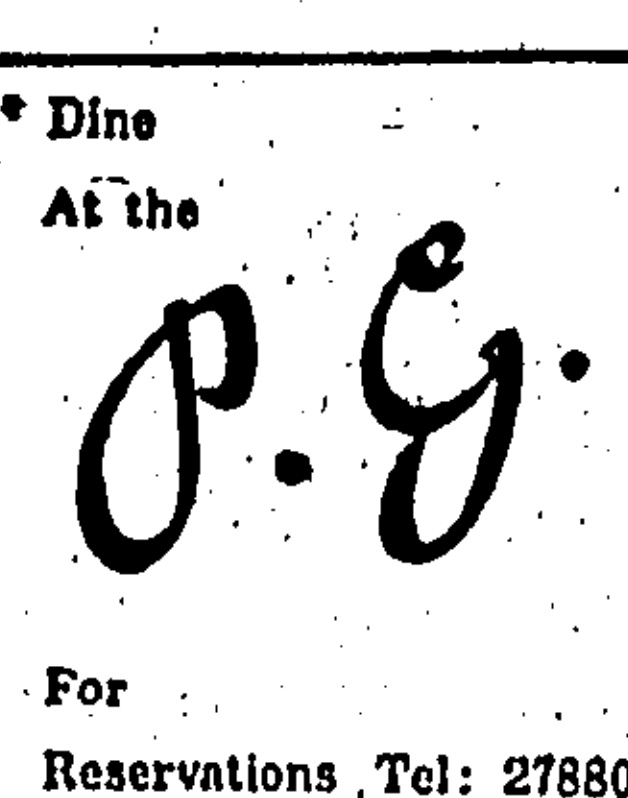
"If wanted, Japan is willing to offer technical and financial co-operation with a view to contributing to the realisation of the Welfare State programme of Burma."—Reuter.

Atomic Factory For Belgium

Washington, Sept. 29.

The United States is to help Belgium build a model factory for the industrial use of atomic energy.

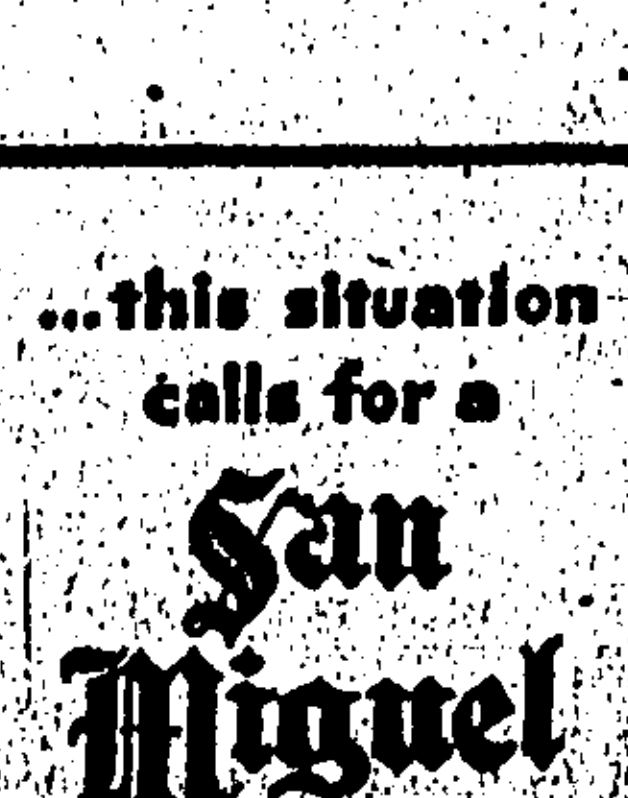
"The factory aims to prove that 'such production' can be made to pay. Negotiations have been going on between Washington and Brussels for several months."—Reuter.



For Reservations, Tel: 27880



...this situation calls for a



San Miguel

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

From	To	Leaves	Due	For
From Marseille	Leaves Marseille	Due H.K.	For Yokohama	
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
"VIET-NAM"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
"CAMBODGE"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
To Marseille	Leaves Hongkong	Due Marseille	For	
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	21 Oct.	19 Nov.	Salon	
"VIET-NAM"	21 Oct.	19 Nov.	Salon	
"CAMBODGE"	21 Oct.	19 Nov.	Salon	

Via Djibouti to Madagascar and West Africa Ports

FREIGHT SERVICE

From	To	Leaves	Due	For
From Europe	Leaves Europe	Due H.K.	For	
"AURAY"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
"TRAQUADDY"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
"MONKAY"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
To Europe	Leaves Europe	Due H.K.	For	
"COURSEULLES"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
"AURAY"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	
"TRAQUADDY"	15 Sept.	16 Oct.	17 Nov.	

Salon, Singapore, Djibouti, Marseille, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk. Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"LENEVERETT"
Arrives Oct. 8 from Singapore.
Sails Oct. 9 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"BRADEVERETT"
Arrives Oct. 19 from Manila.
Sails Oct. 20 for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"THAI"
Arrives Oct. 5 from Sandakan.
Sails Oct. 6 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"
Arrives Oct. 19 from Japan.
Sails Oct. 20 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Cochin, Bombay, Karachi, Basrah, Kharramshahr & Bahrain.

"LAO"
Arrives Oct. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Oct. 22 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama)
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Sept. 29.
The market eased in the morning and turned slightly better in the afternoon with some trade support.
Closing prices were as follows:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	Oct. 63-63 1/2
Nov.	63 1/2-63 3/4
Dec.	63 3/4-64
No. 2 rubber per lb.	Oct. 63 1/2-63 3/4
Nov.	63 3/4-64
Dec.	64-64 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb.	Oct. 63 1/2-63 3/4
Nov.	63 3/4-64
Dec.	64-64 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached	63 1/2-64
Blanket crepe	63 1/2-64
No. 1 pale crepe	63 1/2-64

—United Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 29.
The rubber market was easier with No. 1 RSS spot quoted at 18 1/2, a new low for the year. Closing prices were as follows:

Settlement House Terms	18 1/2-18 3/4
Nov.	18 1/2-18 3/4
Dec.	18 1/2-18 3/4
Jan./March	18 1/2-18 3/4
April/June	18 1/2-18 3/4
July/Sept.	18 1/2-18 3/4

—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 29.
Rubber futures closed one point higher to 10 points lower with sales of 50 contracts.
Half the business was represented in exchanges of December contracts for other positions. In the spot market, 22 1/2 cents per pound. A fair factory business was reported done in the No. 3 and No. 4 sheets.

Dec.	22 1/2 bid
Jan.	22 1/2 bid
Feb.	22 1/2 bid
Mar.	22 1/2 bid
Apr.	22 1/2 bid
May	22 1/2 bid
June	22 1/2 bid
July	22 1/2 bid
Aug.	22 1/2 bid
Sept.	22 1/2 bid
Oct.	22 1/2 bid

—United Press.

AMSTERDAM MARKET

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.
The rubber market was quiet. Closing prices:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 2 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 3 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 4 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 5 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 6 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 7 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 8 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 9 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.
No. 10 rubber per lb.	12 1/2 nom.

—United Press.

EDUCATION BILL IN S. AFRICA

Capetown, Sept. 29.
The South African House of Assembly (Lower House) today passed the third reading of a bill to transfer control of native education from the provincial councils of the Union to the Minister of Native Affairs.

The United (opposition) Party moved an amendment during the committee stage that native education be placed under the control of the Department of Education and not the Department of Native Affairs.

Opposition speakers said the Bantu Education Bill was resented by the native opinion throughout the country. The Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, replying to the debate, said that by representing the bill as an oppressive measure the opposition had sown suspicion in the native mind.

The Government, he added, was convinced that the bill was the right thing in the interest of native education and of South Africa.

—Reuter.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Sept. 29.
The tin market was firm but quiet. Turnover was 25 tons of which five tons were for cash. Closing prices were as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	61 1/2
Spot tin, sellers	61 1/2
Three-month tin, buyers	61 1/2
Three-month tin, sellers	61 1/2
Business	61 1/2
Settlement	61 1/2

—United Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 29.

The All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society exhibition, which closed down in Leningrad yesterday, had 160,000 visitors in 12 days. Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported today—China Mail Special.

Seasonal Demand For Dollars Main Cause Of The Sterling Rate's Trend

Disposal Of Farm Surplus Discussed

Washington, Sept. 29.
The Agricultural Secretary, Mr. Ezra T. Benson, and President Eisenhower today discussed ways of getting started as soon as possible on a multi-million dollar programme for selling surplus farm goods overseas.

The Secretary of Treasury, Mr. George Humphrey, and the Foreign Operations Administrator, Mr. Harold E. Stassen, also attended the White House conference.

The meeting followed complaints by an American Farm Bureau Federation spokesman that the Administration "is dragging its feet" on the programme which Congress authorised last July.

The Law authorised the Administration to sell up to \$250,000,000 worth of surplus farm crops to foreign countries—United Press.

Meeting Of Red Trade Unions

Vienna, Sept. 29.
Headquarters of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) announced today that the workers of Japan and India would be represented by several delegates at the WFTU Congress here next month.

The Japanese delegation would probably be 12 strong, some of them members of the Shoyu Trade Union Federation. Preparatory committees for the congress had been set up in several parts of the country which collected funds to finance the delegates' journey to Vienna.

—Reuter.

Possible Effect Of Setback In Business In U.S.

By Sydney S. Campoll
Reuter's Financial Editor

In the last resort, a setback in U.S. business would raise the question of exchange rates—at least the question of wider fluctuations if not of devaluations. Surprisingly, the International Monetary Fund, writing apparently in July when there was hardly a cloud on the horizon, mentioned that the appropriate internal measures may sometimes have to be supplemented by "exchange depreciation."

It seemed queer to see the IMF even guardedly and contingently mentioning devaluation. Perhaps it was thinking of France. Even with the clouds that have since gathered on the western horizon, it seems out of the question for sterling which, at its present exchange rate, is not over-valued but greatly under-valued.

As affecting the prospects for movements of money, hot or other, it is relevant that sterling is under-valued in prices of securities as well as in prices of goods. One reason why London Stock Exchange has held strong in the face of Wall Street's weakness is that British industrial equities—at 25 per cent above their 1935 average while the change in the value of money since 1935 has sent general prices to more like 250 per cent above their 1935 average—are about the cheapest assets in the world.

Sterling's troubles are not in scrip. They are that the British economy is too rigid; the reserves are too small; and the liabilities too large.

The western storm, if there is to be one, would blow along the line of least resistance to inflation. The IMF seems to think that modern civilisation is constitutionally prone to inflation. "In the modern world," it says, "there are many forces, both economic and social, that seem likely to foster a climate of opinion in which it will always be easy to generate new inflationary forces." As to policy in the event of a recession, the late Lord Keynes said that the days have gone when any country can be expected to try to make the internal level of employment, wages and prices fluctuate wildly around the external value of its currency instead of the other way round. The IMF Annual Report says much the same thing, less elegantly.

The danger for the non-dollar currencies is that the U.S. dollar might be for less Keynesian than some other countries. Among U.S. Republicans, Keynesianism is a term of abuse. Alarmed by the possibilities of a recession and of its political repercussions, U.S. Treasury Secretary Humphrey and Deputy Secretary Burgess have run away from their funding policy which is now to be applied only "gradually and opportunistically." But they are still emphatically "sound money" men. Every one of their speeches still dilates on the need for "sound money," honest money, good money—Reuter.

NOT A WORRY

In a recession, or perhaps even in no more than a technical Wall Street setback, funding is the one thing that the U.S. Treasury need not worry about. Admittedly, its efforts to lengthen the U.S. national debt have so far been a joke. On July 1, 1952, maturities of marketable securities within one year amounted to \$45 1/2 billion. On July 1, 1953, after a determined Republican drive to lengthen the debt, the one-year marketable maturities amounted to \$64 1/2 billion—and even the recent operation only pushes a fraction of them 3 1/2 years forward whereas any real funding ought to put them off for at least five years. But any fool can fund in a slump money becomes unemployed and asks nothing better than any kind of securities that the Treasury will let it have. Even in something much short of a slump, Treasury is offering to the short-term money, by people who want a temporary home for that it can afford to forget about funding.

In practice, in a slump, the U.S. would be forced into more Keynesianism than any other country—regardless of Republican doctrine or of Congress's rather preposterous ceiling on the public debt. It has been reckoned that a quite moderate recession might throw up a U.S. budget deficit of \$23 billion. That would be more "inflation" than any other country would have, and in the end the dollar might in fact fare worse than any other major currency. The uncertainty is what would happen first, if Britain, for example, were trying to soften the impact of a recession by softening money while the U.S. was still trying to be tough, even if in retreat. Republican doctrine and the public debt ceiling militate strongly against any early or voluntary U.S. resort to "counter-cyclical" policy (beating the question of whether the recipes for smoothing the trade cycle would in fact work if they were needed). Whatever might be done by tax cuts and other devices, nothing much can be hoped from public works—Reuter.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 29.
Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

Wheat—(No. 2, red, per bushel in cents)	190
Dec. 1953 (H) 194 1/2 (L) 194 1/2	
March 1954	194 1/2-195
May	195 1/2-196
July	196 1/2-197
Corn—(No. 2, yellow, per bushel in cents)	163 1/2
Spot	163 1/2
Dec.	163 1/2-164
March 1954	164 1/2-165
May	165 1/2-166
July	166 1/2-167
Rye—(Price per bushel in cents)	113 1/2
Dec.	113 1/2
March 1954	114 1/2-115
May	115 1/2-116
July	116 1/2-117
Soybeans—(Price per bushel in cents)	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2
March 1954	7 1/2-7 3/4
May	7 3/4-7 1/2
July	7 1/2-7 3/4
Oats—(Price per bushel in cents)	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2
March 1954	7 1/2-7 3/4
May	7 3/4-7 1/2
July	7 1/2-7 3/4
Spot	100-100 1/2
New York hour	100-100 1/2
Sept. 29	100-100 1/2

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per 100)	150 1/2
Sterling (per 100)	150 1/2
Indian rupee (per 100)	150 1/2
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	150 1/2
Singapore dollar (per 100)	150 1/2
Indo-China piastre (per 100)	150 1/2

—United Press.

Dumping Worries Canada Japan Wants To Buy U.S. Wheat

Ottawa, Sept. 29.
A behind-the-scenes struggle is looming in Canada's newly-elected Parliament over demands for an amendment to the Canadian Customs Act to tighten up on the dumping of imports, especially textiles from the United States.

The Canadian textile industry has been complaining bitterly about a growing flood of United States cotton, rayon and nylon fabrics, women's and children's dresses and other textile products at prices which, they claim, are uncompetitive in Canada.

Other manufacturers are adding their voices to attack other allegedly unfairly priced imports.

The textile manufacturers claim that products which are dumped are selling in Canada at prices well below their cost of production. Canadian-made goods here are being "dumped" by United States exporters through evasion of a "fair market value" provision in the Customs Act.

One of the great difficulties in the way of any change in the Customs Act is that it would run counter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which is coming up for review during the present session of signatories in Geneva. Canada, as well as all the big trading nations of the world except Germany, Japan, Russia and her satellites, are signatories to this agreement, which is aimed at improving international trade.

The Canadian Government is being badgered by textile manufacturers and others for action against the alleged "dumping" but is very reluctant to take any action. Canada is regarding the matter as a domestic problem rather than as one of international trade.

Some of the protective tariff factions in the United States and it is felt here that to take restrictive action against United States imports at this time would only serve to put new weapons in their hands.

NEW DEFINITION

The Canadian Parliament under the agreement eliminated the 1948 Customs Act definition of "dumping" as involving goods for export to Canada at less than their production costs.

Instead, the 1951 Customs Act defines dumping as fixing the value of the goods at less than the "fair market value" in the country of origin.

The Canadian primary textile group claims that the new definition is too narrow. It says that the 1951 definition excludes goods which are dumped at less than their production costs.

The Textile Workers' Union is also lined up with the manufacturers, declaring that in the 729 Canadian mills and plants of the primary textile industry, statistics show that direct employment decreased from 101,234 in January 1951 to 93,120 in January 1953.

It is also claimed that many thousands of those still employed have to accept part-time work and are faced with other drastic cuts in the near future unless the Government takes some action to halt the flood of United States imports.

CLOSE WATCH

During the recent election campaign, Mr. Lionel Chevier, Minister of Transport in the St. Laurent Cabinet, who represents the textile-producing city of Cornwall, Ontario, was quoted as saying that the salvation of the Canadian textile industry lay in a revision of the anti-dumping laws.

Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Finance and Commerce, also said that the dumping situation would be corrected but that the fundamental problem went deeper than that.

Many Members of Parliament have textile plants of some kind or other in their constituencies and are anxious about the employment situation back home. But the Government is not in the least bit anxious to rock the boat when there could be such resounding repercussions, not only in the United States, but in the whole field of trade as governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The meetings at Geneva are being closely watched by official Ottawa which is continually urging fewer restrictions on international trade although at the moment it is under heavy pressure to restore one of the country's very large industries to health by tariff-juggling.

China Mail Special.

Indian Tribute To MRA

Caux-sur-Montreux, Sept. 29.
India's Minister of Commerce, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, addressed the World Moral Rearmament Assembly here. He said that the problems of today could be solved if all people treated them in the spirit that they found in the Assembly.

Mr. Karmarkar is leading this country's delegation to the eighth session of the Tariff Conference which is now in session in Geneva.

Mr. Karmarkar thanked Dr. Buchman, Minister of Moral Rearmament, for his recent invitation to India at the head of a "task force."—China Mail Special.

Japanese Bonds

London, Sept. 29.
Japanese bonds:

A 4 1/2 of 1959	8 1/2
A 4 1/2 of 1960	7 1/2
C 4 1/2 of 1961	13 1/2
D 4 1/2 of 1962	13 1/2
E 4 1/2 of 1963	13 1/2
F 4 1/2 of 1964	13 1/2
G 4 1/2 of 1965	13 1/2
H 4 1/2 of 1966	13 1/2
I 4 1/2 of 1967	13 1/2
J 4 1/2 of 1968	13 1/2
K 4 1/2 of 1969	13 1/2
L 4 1/2 of 1970	13 1/2
M 4 1/2 of 1971	13 1/2
N 4 1/2 of 1972	13 1/2
O 4 1/2 of 1973	13 1/2
P 4 1/2 of 1974	13 1/2
Q 4 1/2 of 1975	13 1/2
R 4 1/2 of 1976	13 1/2
S 4 1/2 of 1977	13 1/2
T 4 1/2 of 1978	13 1/2
U 4 1/2 of 1979	13 1/2
V 4 1/2 of 1980	13 1/2
W 4 1/2 of 1981	13 1/2
X 4 1/2 of 1982	13 1/2
Y 4 1/2 of 1983	13 1/2
Z 4 1/2 of 1984	13 1/2

—United Press.

London Foreign Exchange

London, Sept. 29.
Foreign exchange:

New York	150 1/2-151
Amsterdam	150 1/2-151
Brussels	150 1/2-151
Geneva	150 1/2-151
Paris	150 1/2-151
Frankfurt	150 1/2-151
Madrid	150 1/2-151
Rome	150 1/2-151
Stockholm	150 1/2-151
Switzerland	150 1/2-151
Vienna	150 1/2-151
Zurich	150 1/2-151

—United Press.

